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ADDRESS

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN A. ANDREW,

TO THE

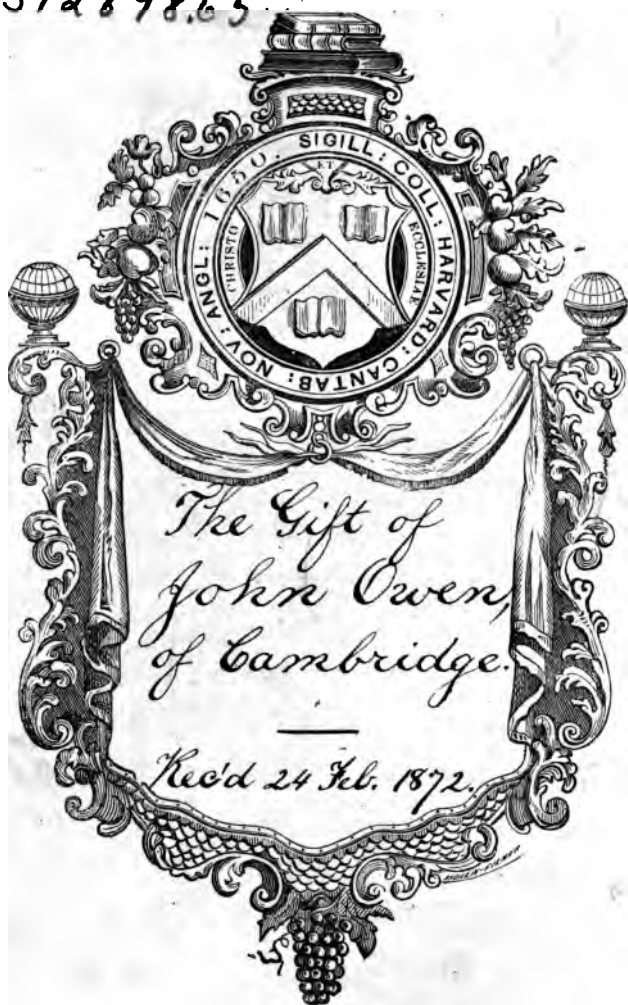
LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

JANUARY 6, 1865.

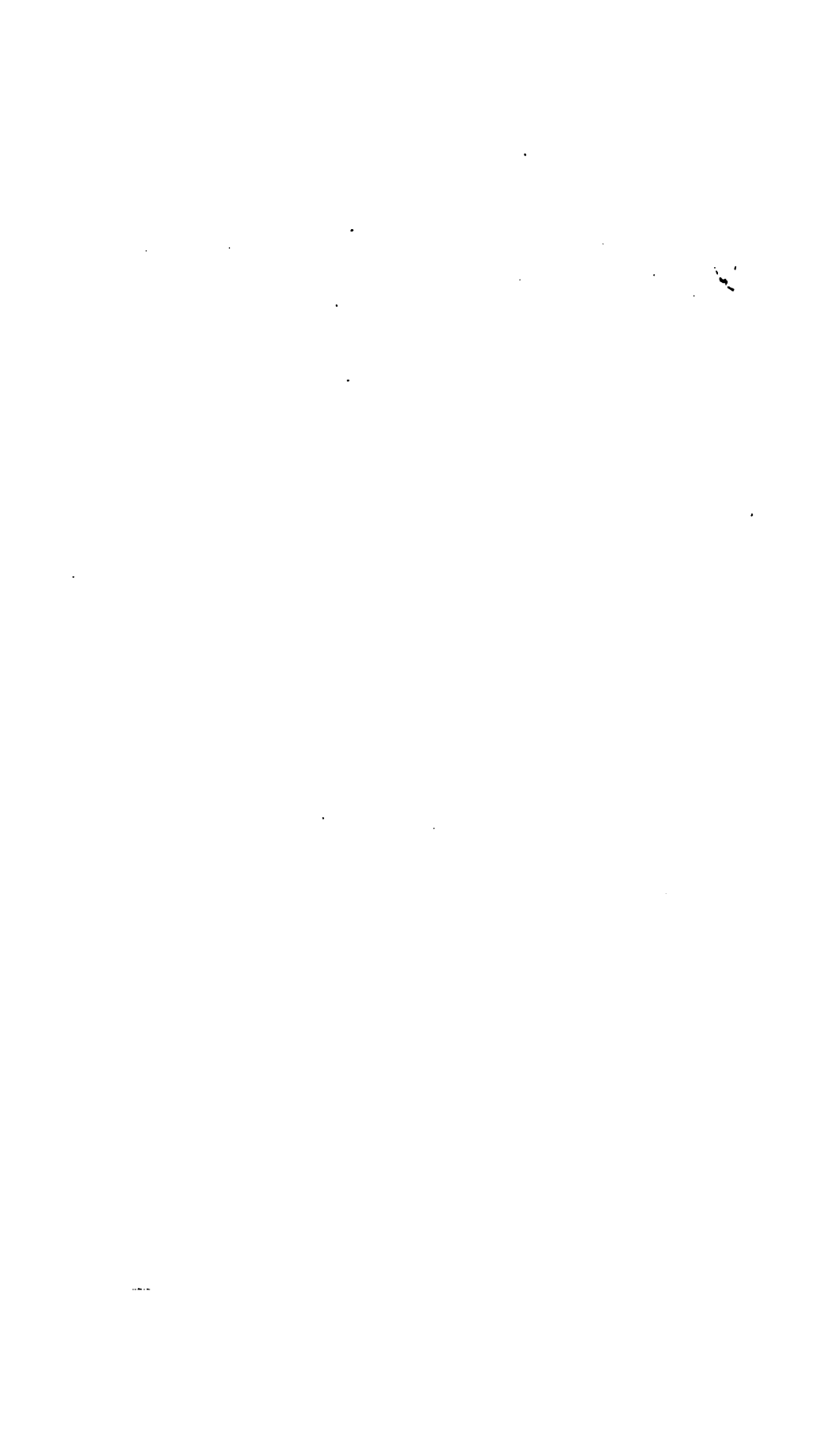


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SENATE.....

.....No. 1.

©

# A D D R E S S

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

*Allison*

J O H N A. A N D R E W,

TO THE

TWO BRANCHES

OF THE

Legislature of Massachusetts, — Governor.

JANUARY 6, 1865.

<sup>C</sup>BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,

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1865.

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1872, Feb. 24.

Gift of  
John Owen,  
of Cambridge.

# ADDRESS.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND  
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

By the blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD, the People of Massachusetts witness to-day the inauguration of a new political year under circumstances in which the victories of the past, blended with bright and well-grounded hope for the future, assure the early return of National Peace, the firm establishment of Liberty, and auspicate the lasting glory of the Republic.

Let us mark the beginning of our official service by contemplating our field of obligation, our sphere of duty, and the means and opportunities of the Commonwealth.

To estimate correctly its financial condition, a careful survey of the Annual Reports of the Treasurer and of the Auditor will be needed. But for the purposes of this occasion I ask your observation of a summary of their results.

The *Liabilities* and *Resources* of the Commonwealth are these :



*Liabilities.\**

Scrip loaned Railroad Corporations,	\$6,574,435	56
Scrip issued in '61, '62, '63, and '64,		
on account of war expenses,	6,188,500	00
Scrip issued for all other purposes,	1,610,000	00
Unfunded debt, including monthly		
pay due volunteers,	8,521,037	00
	<hr/>	\$22,893,972 56

*Resources.\**

Productive property, consisting of		
sinking funds, &c., (and exclusive		
of School and other Trust Funds,		
\$2,131,326,) . . . .	\$14,669,293	97
Unproductive property, . . . .	3,187,917	33
	<hr/>	\$17,857,211 30

The ordinary *Revenue*, and ordinary *Disbursements* of the Commonwealth during the year 1864, for other purposes than those provided for by loan, to which allusion will be made elsewhere, were as follows:—

*Revenue.†*

From all sources, including the corporation tax not		
yet distributed, and exclusive of loans, . . . .	\$5,840,317	61

*Disbursements.†*

For other purposes than those provided for by loans,	5,102,257	95
Leaving cash on hand, . . . .	<hr/>	\$738,059 66

*Bounty Fund—Temporary Loans—Issue of New Bonds.*

The General Court, by chap. 313 of the Acts of 1864, created a “Bounty Fund” and authorized the

\* For details of Liabilities and Resources, see Appendix, [A.]

† For details of Revenue and Disbursements during the year, see Appendix, [B.]

issue of ten million dollars of scrip, at interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable in gold, to “be sold and disposed of at public auction, or in such other mode and at such times and in such pieces and amounts as the Governor and Council shall deem for the best interest of the Commonwealth.” By chap, 91, Acts of 1863, a Bounty Fund had been authorized, of \$1,500,000. Of this, \$200,000 in scrip was sold during that year, when that fund became merged in the ten million fund of 1864. The few weeks next following the adjournment of the Legislature of 1864, on the last day of whose session, (May 14,) the ten million Act was passed, witnessed extraordinary fluctuations and a surprising appreciation of gold, until on the first day of July it rose to the apparent market value of 185 per cent. premium. In fact, the history of the year was a history of unexampled fluctuation, disturbing all monetary transactions. After the scrip was ready for issue, the prevailing premiums were too dear to leave it wise, in our judgment, to involve the State without necessity, until legislative reëxamination, in the purchase of gold for the payment of interest on more bonds. And the high premiums were themselves too unsteady to render them a safe basis for the calculations of people having money to lend. The result was, that in selling new

bonds we should have incurred the risk of paying a rate of interest, which, when reckoned in currency, on the probable cost of gold, seemed excessive and disproportionate to the price for which the bonds could be sold. While we could borrow money at six per cent. interest, payable in currency, gold-bearing five per cent. bonds would not bring an excess above par, sufficient to reduce the apparent cost of the gold needed for their interest, to below twelve or fourteen per cent. Accordingly the Treasurer invited loans at call, under the provisions of sect. 7, of chapter 254 of the Acts of 1863; and the receipts from this source, with loans from the banks, under sect. 83, chapter 57 of the General Statutes, rendered it easy to suspend the sale of gold-bearing scrip.

This loan from the banks at five per cent. should be returned at the earliest practicable moment. The theory of the law under which it is made, is, that it is designed to meet a temporary exigency. It is not equitable to require the banks to make a permanent loan of money to the State at five per cent., while the State is paying six per cent. to others.

The loans at call have answered two good purposes. They absorb the surplus capital of the community on the best security, and at the same time relieve demands upon the Treasury. The

Act authorizing these call-loans, limited the interest to five per cent.; but early last summer it was found that deposits of the call-loan were becoming small, and previous deposits were rapidly withdrawn, money being fairly worth in the market more than five per cent. on solid securities. The Treasurer, therefore, by the advice of the Governor and Council—who deemed it their duty to assume the responsibility—advertised for loans at six per cent. The alternative was, to pay that rate in currency, or to issue five per cent. gold-bearing scrip, involving a cost of from twelve to fourteen per cent. interest in currency. The aggregate amount of interest thus paid by this addition of one per cent. interest, is about \$15,000. I recommend that the Legislature should legalize this payment, and should authorize a similar rate hereafter.

I have the honor also to recommend that authority be given to issue bonds for the funding of the residue of our floating debt, expressed either in dollars or in pounds sterling, and payable either in gold or in the lawful tender of the United States, at the discretion of the Executive Department. Sterling bonds have an advantage in the markets of Europe, over those of the other denominations, and therefore invite European purchasers. Bonds bearing interest payable in cur-

rency, will possess the merit, in appealing to domestic lenders, of offering a remuneration in money of the same kind in which their loans are made. And while gold, in its present demonetized condition, continues subject to all the fluctuations of an article of both commercial and political speculation, it may be better for the Commonwealth, not having the control of the currency, to conform to the familiar transactions of the home market, when it borrows money at home.

*All the scrip hitherto issued by Massachusetts, she is bound to pay, and she will pay—both interest and principal—in gold, to all holders, with the cheerfulness which becomes her spotless honor, and the promptness of an industrious, economical and thrifty Commonwealth.*

There is nothing in the present or probable indebtedness of the Commonwealth, to excite apprehension. In the Inaugural Address of January, 1861, I found the public debt to be \$8,103,039. To this has been added during the war, \$14,372,935, much the larger part of which is held by our own citizens; while, to say nothing of any other increase of wealth, of which the Report of the Valuation Committee will exhibit the evidence, *the increased deposits in our savings institutions alone, for 1864 over 1860, are more than \$3,000,000 in excess of our war debt.* So that the very depositors of savings, out of this increased

aggregate of their modest earnings saved and deposited, could lend money enough to pay the whole war debt of the Commonwealth, and have left on deposit as much as they had when the war began, and more than three millions of dollars besides.

*Bounties.*

I shall transmit, for the information of the Legislature, the report of the Paymasters appointed under the Act of 1863, chap. 254, to disburse the State bounties to Volunteers. By this report it will appear that, up to the 30th of November, 1864, the disbursements by the Paymasters amounted to \$8,235,882.53, and were paid to 28,775 volunteers enlisted in the Army, and 745 enlisted in the Navy. Previous to the appointment of Paymasters, the State Treasurer had disbursed the further sum of \$18,025 to 57 volunteers, under the same statute; and under the system of recruiting in rebel States, adopted by General Order No. 27, bounties have been paid to 1,295 men, amounting to the additional sum of \$417,700. There is an unpaid balance, upon the rolls in the hands of the Paymasters, of \$217,824.60. Of these unpaid bounties, some have been forfeited by desertion, or by rejection after muster for disability existing prior to enlistment, some probably belong to

prisoners, and others to men who intended to leave their money in the State Treasury on interest, and were not aware of the necessity of making allotments in proper form.

Beside the above, there are 3,560 volunteers for one year, who have elected to take \$20 per month, and are not entitled to any advance bounty.

The number of volunteers who have been paid directly, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, the monthly bounty of \$20, is 13,043; and the bounties so paid amount to \$996,360.03.

There remain in the State Treasury to the credit of Massachusetts soldiers \$436,130.37, of which sum about \$30,000 is United States' pay allotted.

I cannot forbear, in the light of experience, to repeat the opinion that considerable bounties paid in advance, are not needful, nor even desirable for the procurement of real soldiers and honest service. We want not merely recruits, but men for the war; not mercenaries, but patriotic soldiers; men to whom the service means duty, and honor to themselves, happiness and welfare for their children hereafter to the latest generation. I am deeply impressed with the conviction declared in a former address, that in addition to a moderate bounty to enable the soldier to leave something behind to stock the household supplies, and

to secure his family from petty wants and cares at such a time, the best interest of the Government and of Society dictates the policy of equitable compensation, not the payment of more considerable bounties. The bounty of the Government ought to be reserved for liberal pensions, promptly paid, to the disabled soldier, to the widows and children of the dead who fell in the service of their country; for relief to families during the progress of the war, for whose exigencies the regular compensation of the soldier is inadequate. The picture drawn by Mr. Hamilton, (Federalist, No. 22,) of the experience of the country in the War of Independence, occasioned by competition between communities, aggravated by bounties, has been again realized throughout the land. Few men of this generation remembered the wisdom learned by our fathers. The words of their testimonies had been unheeded or forgotten. But before our present trials are over, the inexorable logic of reason, and of history, will have taught the people a lesson in this regard which they cannot fail to comprehend and remember. I do not know that this repetition of an old error, under the circumstances of the country, could well have been avoided; it was one of the natural evil consequences of the absence of military education, and of the absence of preparation



for the duties of public defence by the strong arms of the people.

The way to prevent the recurrence of these and many other evils is to organize and maintain in high efficiency the *Militia of the States*. The decay of the militia, and the neglect into which military education in the Free States had fallen, tempted the leading spirits of the rebellion to their tremendous experiment of crime. And it is due to the scattering fragments of *State Militia* which remained in the North, that the rebellion did not usurp the powers of the Union and destroy it, before the Federal Government had opportunity to collect its means and set them in motion.

*State Banks—Institutions for Savings.*

The number of Savings Institutions in operation in the Commonwealth is 98. Two more, incorporated by the Legislature of 1864, have been organized. Their progress and business derive especial interest from their being depositaries of the earnings of labor. They illustrate the distribution of wealth in our community, since no sum larger than \$1,000 is allowed by Statute to be held for any one depositor, other than a religious or charitable corporation.

The whole number of depositors in 97 Savings Banks (the Mercantile Savings Institution of Boston not being included in the "Abstracts,") is		291,616
The number of depositors in the year 1863 (95 banks) was . . . . .		272,219
Showing an increase in 1864 of . . . .		<u>19,397</u>
The amount of deposits (in 97 Savings Banks,) is .		\$62,557,604 30
Against an amount in the year 1863 (in 95 banks) of . . . . .		56,883,828 55
Exhibiting an increase in 1864 of . . . .		<u>\$5,673,775 75</u>

a greater increase than in any one year before, except the year 1863, when it was \$6,480,154, and exhibiting an increase of deposits during the last four years of \$17,503,369.30.

The Savings deposit alone is larger than the *banking capital and Savings deposit* at the time the Bank Commission was established in 1851, when the capital of 130 banks was \$38,265,000, and the deposit in 45 Savings Institutions was \$15,554,088, their aggregate then being \$53,819,088.

The number of Banks in Massachusetts, organized under its laws, was, on January 1, 1864, 181, having a capital of \$66,841,200. An increase of capital was granted to one bank, of \$150,000, making in all \$66,991,200. Of these, 52, with a capital of \$25,801,700, have become National Banking Associations during the year, leaving 129, with a capital of

\$41,189,500, as State Banks on January 1, 1865. Of these, 47, having a capital of \$14,915,000, have signified their intention to become National, leaving 82 which, as yet, have taken no steps towards changing, with an aggregate capital of \$26,274,500. Of the 52 actually changed, 4 were established under our General Banking Act, their capital amounting to \$2,500,000, the other 48 being chartered banks, with a capital of \$23,301,700; their total capital being \$25,801,700. Of the 47 proposing to become National, one is a bank established under the General Act, having a capital of \$200,000, leaving among the 82 that remain, *one* only (the Revere,) with a capital of \$1,000,000, still acting under our General Banking Act. The number of new National Banks in the State, so far as the Commissioners have information, is twenty-five, with a capital of about \$4,000,000.

In my annual address of 1863, (next following that Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in which he recommended the creation of a National System of banking,) I did not hesitate to place the Executive Department of Massachusetts in prompt support of the main design of the Federal Government to nationalize the paper currency used by the people, and to secure to the nation itself, in its time of need, the powerful material support of the vast aggregate of

capital represented by monetary institutions. Notwithstanding the existence of a system of banking in Massachusetts, which justly commanded the public confidence, and notwithstanding the splendid revenue derived from it to our Treasury, (which I originally suggested Massachusetts would have to abandon,) the Legislature, in that spirit of devoted and larger-minded patriotism which has always characterized its National policy, provided at once express legislation to enable any of our existing banks to re-organize as banking associations under the Act of Congress. The statistics I have just read, exhibit the contribution we have made toward inaugurating the Federal system. I find by the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, (under date of Nov. 25, 1864,) that the aggregate capital stock paid in; of all the National Banking Associations then organized, was \$108,964,597.28, and that of this sum those of Massachusetts had \$25,909,040.00, so that the paid-in capital of the National Banking Associations organized in Massachusetts, is nearly one-quarter part of the aggregate.

The constitutional right of the several States to create banks of issue, was long since authoritatively affirmed by the Supreme Court of the Union.\* I do

\* *Briscoe vs. The Bank of Kentucky*.—11 *Peters*, 257.

*Darrington vs. The Bank of Alabama*.—13 *Howard*, 12.

not understand that the constitutional right is now questioned. But should Congress deem it wise to impose taxes largely discriminating against the State banks, and in favor of the National associations, the right to create such banks may cease to be exercised. But Congress has not yet deemed such emphatic discrimination expedient. Meanwhile, I am bound to suggest to the General Court the inquiry, whether it becomes the Commonwealth, by its own legislation, practically to discriminate against its own banks, and precipitate them all into National associations. The National system is confessedly incomplete.\* It is new

\* "Some important amendments are required to the Act, in order that it should be fully accommodated to the wants and business of the country.

"The provisions in regard to the lawful money reserve and the distribution of the assets of insolvent banks require modification.

"I am still of the opinion that the rates of interest to be charged by the national banks should be fixed by Congress, and not by the States.

"There are too many points at which the banks may redeem their notes. All, with the exception of those in Philadelphia and Boston, should redeem in New York. The banks ought to be compelled by law to retain a part, if not all the coin received by them, for interest on their gold-bearing bonds, in order that they may be prepared to lend their influence in favor of a return to specie payments; and some provisions should be introduced by which, when specie payments are resumed, excessive importation of goods may be checked, and dangerous exportations of coin may be prevented.

"It is of the greatest importance that the national currency system should be independent of politics and freed from political influences. To effect this, and to facilitate the business of the banks with the Comptroller, I am clearly of the opinion that the bureau should be made an independent department, and removed from Washington to Philadelphia or New York.

"I do not, however, recommend that any amendments be made by the present Congress. The Act will do well enough as it is for another year. When the next Congress assembles, the defects in it will be better understood, by the practical working of the system, than they can be at the present time. The Act can then be taken up and, with the light which the experience of another year has thrown upon it, judiciously amended."—*Report of Comptroller of Currency, November 25, 1864.*

and on trial. If there is any burden in the experiment, Massachusetts has taken her share in it. She began at the beginning with alacrity, and she bears it with cheerfulness. Having made more than her full contribution toward initiating this National measure, might it not be wiser so to adapt our own legislation, that the remaining State institutions will be left subject to the operation of the laws of Congress, and of political economy, by which they will be affected equally with the banks and capitalists of the other Commonwealths? To this end, I recommend a repeal of the special tax on banking capital, and that the rate of interest payable on temporary loans required of them to the Commonwealth, be raised to six per cent. at the discretion of the Executive Department. Our banks will then remain under their charters, or re-organize under the Act of Congress, according as their own intelligent judgment of the interests of their stockholders, in view of present and future legislation, shall lead them to determine. The Comptroller of the Currency thinks the time has passed of any uncertainty in regard to the success of the National Banking System or the popular verdict upon it. He thinks the time has arrived when all the State institutions should be compelled by taxation to retire their circulation. If Congress shall thus determine, those of

our banks desiring to issue paper money, alike with those of other States, will be under the necessity of changing their organization. Until Congress shall thus determine, ought they not to remain as free as are the banks of other States?

### *Harbors and Flats.*

To the Commissioners on Harbors and Flats, a temporary body created by a Resolve of the General Court in 1862, was assigned the duty of making a report on the Flats in Boston Harbor, which duty was ably performed. From that report, and from those of the United States Commissioners on Boston Harbor, made to the city of Boston and to the State Commissioners, the following conclusions may be drawn :

1. That by building a sea-wall from Forepoint Channel to Castle Island, so as to inclose the South Boston Flats, in a line laid down by the United States' Commissioners, and filling up the flats inclosed, a great addition will be made to the property of the Commonwealth, which is much the largest owner of the flats, as well as to that of the owners of the flats adjoining the shore.

2. That this great work will not in the least degree injure the harbor, provided suitable compensation be

made for the diminution of its tidal reservoirs, by deepening flats in other places, and by other measures for a similar object.

3. The work proposed, with compensation as above indicated, is likely, indeed, to improve the harbor so much, by narrowing the spread of the water and deepening the main channel, that it ought to be undertaken for that single object, even if it brought no pecuniary benefit to the State.

The time seems to have arrived when the State may safely decide to make the proposed improvement, sure, if properly done, to advance the commercial prosperity of the capital by a new frontage of deep water, with docks to accommodate navigation, and to promote the direct pecuniary interests of the Commonwealth by *giving value to about twenty-five million feet of flats, which are now worthless.*

In my opinion, the erection of the sea-wall, and the filling up of the flats belonging to the Commonwealth, ought to be executed by the State, and not by private individuals or corporations. It ought to be done by a power whose first object should be to protect and improve the harbor, and next, but in entire subservience to the first, to promote the pecuniary interests of the Commonwealth. No individual or corporation whose object is to make money, ought to



be intrusted with such an operation. It should be under the care of a permanent Board of State Commissioners,\* whose first duty should be to protect the harbor, and benefit the State, with no pecuniary bias to swerve them.

No estimates have yet been made of the cost of the sea-wall, which have any pretensions to accuracy. Sixty dollars for each foot of front has been named. Neither has any definite plan of compensation for the tidal reservoir to be diminished, been yet proposed. Although, therefore, the completion of this work is of urgent necessity, I can only recommend at the present session, that the Legislature authorize obtaining estimates of the damages, and of the expense of building a sea-wall and filling the flats. Under the

\* "It has always been the wish of the Commission, which it has urged in the form of a recommendation upon every State or City Government by which it has been employed, that the care of the harbors under consideration should be assigned to some suitable and responsible persons, whose duty it should be to 'resist encroachments, to arrest the abuse of privileges, to keep the Government advised of the progress of improvements, and of the adherence of projectors to the plans which have received official approval.' Unless 'there is some controlling, supervisory power, with authority to direct constructions in all the tidal harbors of the State,'—and unless there be some office of record, where all maps and reports relating to these harbors are preserved, from time to time examined, and always understood,—very little of the good they might otherwise do, will be accomplished. It is therefore with sincere satisfaction, that we have seen the appointment of the State Commission on Harbors and Flats; and it is our earnest hope that this Commission will constitute a permanent body."—*Extract from Report of U. S. Harbor Commissioners, viz.: Brig. Gen. Totten, Prof. Bache, and Admiral Davis. (See City of Boston Doc. No. 33, 1864.)*

same authority the Commissioners should obtain a specific plan of compensation for the tidal reservoir. The United States' Commission\* have, it is understood, prepared with the utmost pains such a plan, which will be ready for examination during the present winter.

In executing the plans the State Commissioners should have authority to purchase or take any flats belonging to individuals, necessary to their work. This would probably be needful only at the ends where the wall crosses the flats of individuals, near the shore. Within the inclosed area there may be claims of individuals to damages for injury to water rights. These the Commissioners should have the power to adjust, either by buying the property, or giving compensation in flats filled up, or leaving the damages to adjudication. They should have authority, also, to lay out streets over the inclosed area.

The General Government is taking measures to protect the islands in the outer harbor, by repairing dilapidated sea-walls and erecting additional ones. Additional appropriations have been called for from

\* Consisting (since the death of Gen'l Totten) of Professor Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Rear-Admiral Davis, of the Navy, and Brig. Gen'l Delafield, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, of the Army.

Congress, at its present session. But the Board of Commissioners which I have suggested, ought to have power to expend money for the protection of these islands, if the General Government shall neglect it.

*The Defences of our Coast.*

During the past year much has been done for the defence of our sea-coast, in the directions which experience had indicated as practicable; but no new project for adding to its defences has been attempted or devised. The earthworks planned and executed by the Federal Government to protect the harbors of Newburyport, Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester, Plymouth, and Provincetown, have been completed, armed, and garrisoned; while steady progress has been made under the supervision of the United States' engineer officers in charge, on the permanent works at Boston and New Bedford. Some very heavy ordnance has been placed in position in the Boston forts, and although the harbor of our capital is by no means so completely protected as we could wish, yet its defences are much in advance of their condition a year ago. It is understood that in some positions additional works are proposed by the United States. The usual cession of jurisdiction will probably be desired in these

cases; and Acts granting it will no doubt be promptly passed by the Legislature.

There remain \$645,653.89 to the credit of the appropriation placed at the disposal of the Governor and Council by the Act of March 30th, 1863. The amount spent (\$354,346.11) has been applied to the purchase of heavy ordnance, at home and abroad, and to minor expenses for coast defence, including the cost of connecting Forts Independence and Warren with the city of Boston by electric telegraph, the cost of the plans for harbor obstructions against naval attack, and the cost of a piece of land adjacent to the State arsenal at Cambridge, which was necessary for the storage of the increased supply of arms and munitions of war.

Under the Resolve of May 12, 1864, for reimbursing to cities and towns their expenses incurred in coast defences, claims have been presented by the city of New Bedford for \$19,442.24; by the city of Salem for \$4,646.93, of which \$2,745.83 was spent in the construction of Fort Pickering, and \$1,901.10 in that of Fort Lee; and by the town of Marblehead for \$2,217.65 spent upon Fort Sewall. The claim of the city of Salem has been paid; the others have not yet been presented in form to admit of being audited.

At the end now of an official experience of four years in connection with the defences of our coast,

I am more than ever impressed with the deficiency in our means of obtaining a sufficient supply of heavy ordnance, and with the conviction that the most efficient manner in which any State can contribute to our defences, is by helping to remove that deficiency. And in this connection I beg to refer, without repeating them here, to the views I had the honor to express to the last General Court.

Immediately after the passage of the Act of March 30, the opinions of many officers of the Federal Government experienced in engineering and ordnance, were sought and obtained as to the objects to which our money could be best applied.\* The opinions of all these officers, and of the others who were asked for advice, were not expressed officially, but with informal frankness which extra-official inter-

\* Among others who were consulted, were the late eminent Chief of the Corps of Engineers, General Totten, who, after a career of nearly sixty years in our military service, has since died at an age ripe according to the usual measure of human life, but at which his vigor and enthusiasm in his country's cause were those of the prime of youth; and also the present accomplished chief of that corps, General Delafield, then in charge of the defences of the harbor of New York; also the then Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, General Ripley, himself a citizen of Massachusetts, whose military record holds so honorable a place in our national history; and the Quartermaster-General of the Army, General Meigs, not less distinguished for his skill as an engineer than for his great administrative talent in his present charge. Among the naval officers consulted were Admiral Dahlgren and Captain Wise, the former eminent for his inventions and improvements in ordnance, then Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, now commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and the latter his successor in charge of that Bureau.

course justified. Hence it would not be proper to cite them here; and I mention the fact that they were obtained, only as evidence of the care with which it was sought to make judicious application of the funds of the State. The various opinions thus received, when combined and compared, reduced themselves to the suggestion of three objects as desirable for the application of these funds: 1. The construction of a floating steam ram, whose central station should be Boston Harbor. 2. The maturing of plans for harbor obstructions, so that at the moment of danger there might not be conflict of council as to the plan to be adopted; and 3. The procuring of approved heavy ordnance for our forts, from whatever sources it should be obtainable, in addition to those employed by the United States. The first object seemed clearly within the especial province of the Navy Department, the officers of which Department moreover expressed an earnest hope that the State would not enter into competition with the General Government by undertaking the construction of such a vessel; so that with the highest respect for those by whom this project was suggested, it was never seriously entertained by us. There was no conflict of opinion concerning the second object, as harbor obstructions to delay an attacking fleet within range of the forts had always

formed an integral part of the plan of coast defences, from the days when this system of defences for the coast of the United States was first devised, and had been only rendered more necessary by the introduction of steam and iron-armature in the navies of all maritime powers. As to the third object, it was clear that that was not only of paramount importance, but an essential part of both the others, as neither rams nor harbor obstructions would avail, without guns to protect the one and arm the other. But how this third object should be effected was not so clear.

The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department expressed its readiness and desire to absorb the whole product of all the foundries in the country capable of casting heavy guns; and declared that any effort of the State to procure guns from these foundries could only increase the cost, by competition, without adding to the number produced. In view of that fact, three courses were proposed as practical for the expenditure of our money:—first, in constructing a new gun foundry; second, in rifling and reinforcing with wrought-iron or steel rings and jackets a number of the old 32-pounders and 42-pounders which the United States has on hand; and third, in purchasing heavy ordnance in foreign countries and importing it here.

The erection of a gun foundry by the State, while unadvisable in other respects, could not be expected to yield any result for the space of at least two years. The reinforcing the old 32- and 42-pounders, though undoubtedly a valuable expedient in an emergency, would, at best, have given us imperfect guns, not certainly capable of seriously damaging an iron-clad fleet.

All the memoranda, official and unofficial, in which these various discussions and suggestions were contained, were by me referred to an informal commission of gentlemen who represented, in an eminent degree, the various business and professional interests of our community. These gentlemen, at my request, made a thorough examination of the subject and embodied their advice to me thereupon in a report which confirmed the opinions I had myself less deliberately formed as to the directions in which we should strive to apply our money; and I at once intrusted to two further informal commissions the charge of carrying this advice into effect. To the gentlemen constituting them I desire to make public acknowledgment of their disinterested and valuable service.

Under the direction of the first, consisting of His Honor the Mayor of Boston, and of Captain William T. Glidden and Professor E. W. Horsford, a plan for



harbor obstructions was devised, and working drawings, calculations, specifications and bills of materials, in accordance with this plan, having been completed by the chief engineer on my staff, Brig. Gen. W. R. Lee, are deposited in the State Ordnance Bureau.

The second, consisting of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and John M. Forbes, Esq., and Colonel Harrison Ritchie, has had superintendence of the procuring of heavy ordnance. There have been obtained through the agency of this commission, at home and abroad, 72 guns of large calibre, 2,390 projectiles, and 25,000 pounds of cannon powder. A detailed statement of the purchases made under its direction, with the approval of the Governor and Council, and of all the expenses incurred under this appropriation, has been submitted by the Commission, and will be laid before your committee ; but there are reasons which render it inexpedient to give publicity to this report, at the present moment.

There has been spent abroad, for these purchases, including all incidental expenses, £40,865, costing \$263,273.27 ; and at home, \$69,791.87. By the gain on exchange on funds remitted to England which the Commission thought it inexpedient to use, the cost of the pound sterling was reduced to \$6.44, being much less than could have been anticipated. The only

remaining liabilities on account of foreign ordnance will be the freight and shipping charges on certain guns paid for and delivered, which are expected to arrive very shortly.

During the present exaggerated rates of exchange, and with our past experience of the difficulties of obtaining guns abroad, difficulties arising from the deficiency even there of material and machinery, as well as the competition of continental powers, no further purchases abroad are contemplated, and there therefore remains to the credit of the fund under the Act of March 30th, 1863, an unexpended balance of \$645,653.89. Designs for the carriages for these guns have been prepared, with complete specifications, and these should be at once procured. Some smaller matters also remain to be provided for, including the claims of New Bedford and Marblehead for money spent on earth-works. There should also be at the command of the Executive a sum sufficient to enable him, in case of emergency, to carry out the plans for obstructing our chief harbors; but beyond this it is not thought that any further sums could be at present spent with advantage upon the defences of our coast.

It is clear; it is beyond the pale of dispute; that what is needed is a great National Foundry, to be built

and conducted at national expense.\* I had the honor as long ago as 1861, in company with Colonel Amory, then Master of Ordnance of this State, to appear before the appropriate committee of Congress, to urge legislation for the construction of such a foundry. It has been urged on Congress by the present Secretary of War, as a national duty. And I am ashamed to believe that the chief obstacles in the way of such legislation are local jealousies as to the place to build it. If foreign war shall come,—which Heaven avert!

\* Obviously no money, unless for special reason, should be devoted to building new fortifications, however much needed, for we have not heavy guns enough in the country to arm properly the forts already built. We come back to the point that what is most needed for coast defence, is additional means for making heavy guns at home, and for that purpose two objects must be accomplished: first, the building of new gun foundries, and second, the building of additional furnaces in the mining districts, to produce more gun-metal. The second object will accomplish itself, as soon as the first shall be achieved. Once erect the foundries and set them at work, and the building of new furnaces will keep pace as a matter of course with the increased demand for metal. But experience has proved that it is vain to look for the construction by private capitalists of such additional foundries as are needed. Such enterprises are of too great magnitude for private endeavor, without some guarantee by the Government to those who should embark in them, of long-continued orders for Government work sufficient to justify the investment and risk of so much capital, because the Government would be the sole domestic customer. In the present transition period of ordnance, when diametrically opposite theories of the proper construction of forts and guns and ships of war, are maintained with equal persistency by officers of equal distinction and experience, it is impossible for private capitalists to look for such guarantees; and hence, after four years of such strife as the world has rarely seen, during every year of which there have been occasions when foreign wars seemed imminent, there has not been built in the whole country one single additional foundry of any consequence, capable of casting heavy guns. The most that has been done, has been to enlarge somewhat foundries already built and engaged in that business.

—and foreign fleets assail successfully our sea-ports, I envy not the consciousness of those who shall then be aware that but for their petty spirit such national calamity and humiliation might have been averted.

*Provincetown.*

I had the honor to call attention, in the Annual Address of 1862, to the great importance of the harbor of Provincetown, and to the importance of the appropriate defence of that port. These views received due consideration by the Department of War. General Totten, at that time the distinguished head of the Engineer Bureau, under date of March 8, 1862, replied to the inquiries of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, that “Provincetown should always be regarded as of the first importance and merit; while, as regards its fortifications, there is now no point of our coast where defences are not yet undertaken, that ought, in this respect, to precede it;” adding, also, that “the time for commencing permanent defences has fully arrived for this harbor, as an element of our sea-coast defences.” The harbor of Provincetown is one where whole navies may ride at safe anchorage; one certain to be sought after as a haven by hostile fleets, whence they would menace our towns, and harass our com-

merce, as did the British navy during our last war with England.

In the address alluded to, I mentioned the great importance of the construction of a railroad to connect this remote and important port speedily and certainly with the capital and central portions of the State; and I endeavored to show how, without such means provided for reinforcing the garrison, any fortifications erected there might prove to be means of danger rather than of defence, by the advantages they would offer to an enemy, should they fall into his hands,—which might easily occur without means of such reinforcement, since vessels of war may approach the shore at Billingsgate Point in twenty-five feet of water, and land a hostile force at Eastham or Wellfleet, within a few hours' easy march of Provincetown.

Under the charter which was granted by a former legislature, the Cape Cod Central Railroad has been commenced, through the towns of Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich and Brewster, to Orleans, a distance of eighteen miles. The work upon this road is now in rapid progress, and on all the sections along the route a considerable part of it has been completed by the contractor. This very important road will thus be carried by private enterprise, over nearly one-

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half the distance necessary to connect the harbor and fortifications of Provincetown by rail with the military posts at this city, and to place them within two or three hours of New Bedford and Newport, from which troops and supplies of every sort could be expeditiously and safely forwarded. It is now affirmed that no more can be done at present by private means, and I would respectfully suggest for consideration by the General Court, the adoption of measures by the Commonwealth, as a part of its system of coast defences, to promote the immediate extension of the road to the extremity of the Cape.

*Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel.*

I have the honor to lay before the General Court a copy of the Report of the Commissioners upon the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, setting forth the proceedings of the Commissioners, the methods and agencies adopted by them, and the expenditures made in the execution of their duties under Chapter 214 of the Acts of 1863, which prescribes to the Executive Department and to the Commissioners their respective duties and powers in relation to this enterprise. It is accompanied by a copy of a Report rendered to the Commissioners by their Chief Engineer, concerning the progress made




upon the Tunnel since its construction was undertaken under the immediate auspices of the Commonwealth, by resuming work upon it in October, 1863, and concerning its present condition. The expenditure involved by their operations, up to the close of the account indicated in the Report of the Commissioners on the 15th of November last, was \$486,943.26. The estimated payments for November and December were about \$50,000 per month. And for the year 1865, the estimated expense of prosecuting the work upon the Tunnel will be from \$25,000 to \$35,000 per month, depending upon the price of labor and materials. A considerable proportion of the expense thus far incurred, has been incidental to the business of preparing the buildings, machinery and fixtures important for use in the vigorous and successful prosecution to its ultimate and earliest practicable completion, of the great scheme of piercing the Hoosac Mountain by a railway tunnel. The present method is one which does not encourage those having the work in charge to attempt the exhibition of apparent but unreal progress, or the study of exhibitions for effect. And I am confident that everything which has been done by the Commissioners and their Engineer, has been done in the exercise of their deliberate professional judgment, having in view the



single purpose of making the best and surest progress in the long run.

The construction of the road lying east of the mountain, of which the eastern terminus is in Greenfield, is not yet resumed. The questions of title springing from what is called the "Smith mortgage," for the determination of which proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, have not yet received judicial solution. I am advised that their adjudication may be properly expected during the term of the Supreme Judicial Court now in progress. Should their decision be found in favor of the Commonwealth, it is confidently believed that the possession under the mortgages made by the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at present clouded by the "Smith mortgage," will then be clear and exclusive. Without additional legislation, or a judicial determination setting aside that mortgage as any possible incumbrance upon the title of the Commonwealth, I have not believed it competent for the Governor and Council to approve the renewal by the Commissioners of operations upon the last named portion of the Tunnel line.

In view of the probability that the resumption of this part of the work will soon become practicable,






I deem it proper to invite the General Court to consider a question of possibly doubtful interpretation of the 1st Section of the 214th Chapter of the Acts of 1863, under which all proceedings must now be had. It is in these words :

“The commissioners appointed under the one hundred and fifty-sixth chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are hereby authorized, subject to the advice and approval of the governor and council, to construct, complete and equip the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel; *and to make such alterations in the line of said road as may be deemed necessary*, to render it suitable and proper for part of a through line from Troy to Boston; also such alterations in the location and dimensions of said tunnel as will render it suitable and proper for use, in accordance with the spirit and intent of the two hundred and twenty-sixth chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and fifty-four.”

It has been suggested that the powers and duties of the Governor and Council under this Section, require them to consider all the various questions which concern the general route of the road, from its junction with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad to its other terminus, with the details of its location, in the same manner as if they constituted a Board of Directors of a Railway Company, and then to direct the Commissioners accordingly, as if they were the Engineers of the Company. Such, however, is not my own construction. I hold that the authority to con-

struct, complete and equip, to make alterations in the line of the road, and in the location and dimensions of the Tunnel, is directly imparted by that Section to the Commissioners; that "the line of said road" intended and alluded to, was the line as it was understood to have been already established when this Act was passed, and that in the proceedings for the execution of the work, the initiative lies with the Commissioners, and not with the Governor and Council. No authority to construct the road, or to do the other things enumerated, is given to the Governor and Council, nor authority to direct the Commissioners to do them. But the authority appears to be granted to the Commissioners, limited however by being made in its execution "subject to the advice and approval of the Governor and Council." This construction is inferred to be that intended by the Legislature, from other portions of the text of the same chapter, as for example, (in Section 4,) "*Said Commissioners in altering the location of the line of said road shall have the same power as railroad corporations have in making locations under existing laws.*"

I understand the Act to mean that the Commissioners are authorized to proceed to the execution of the enterprise of constructing the Tunnel and the Road, liable however to restraint by the Governor and




Council, to whose advice and consent they are subject. So also, I understand that the Commissioners may alter the line of the road, being liable however to restraint by the Governor and Council, if they should not approve a proposed alteration.


Either the Governor and Council, or else the Commissioners, must be charged with the permanent responsibility of taking the initiative in the plan and method of the work. To divide this duty between them, or to leave it in the alternative, would, I fear, consign the enterprise to all the hazards of feebleness, uncertainty and anarchy in the councils of its administration. If the interpretation which I have indicated, is not that intended by the Legislature, I trust that the General Court at its present session will take pains to declare the contrary in explicit terms. The people of the Commonwealth will then perceive the importance in choosing the Governor and Councillors, of making their selection with due reference to the specific and peculiar duties thus imposed upon those officers.

*Institutions of Public Charity and Correction.*

I shall forbear allusion in detail, to the Institutions of Public Charity or Correction, under the care of the Commonwealth. They have received the usual




visits of inspection during the year by the Governor and Council. The Board of State Charities, organized in the autumn of 1863, pursuant to the legislation of that year, is expected to present, early in the session, an elaborate historical and statistical account and description, which I desire not to anticipate. On former occasions similar to the present, I have had the honor to advocate measures for a more careful and systematic survey of this branch of the civil service. Both observation and reflection conduced to the opinion, that the workings of these institutions, the principles which control them, their experience and progress, might all be far better understood, their mistakes, if any, more easily perceived and remedied, their successes and advantages more completely appreciated. What apparently remained was to begin to study the whole subject in the light of all our experiments, and persistently to continue both the positive and comparative examination of these institutions, with the intent to learn what are the facts and statistics of crime, disease, pauperism, imbecility, or other infirmity, whether of mind or body; to learn also the facts which illustrate the history of their treatment, and the merits and the limitations of the agencies devoted to them—their economies, their humanity, their intelligence, and their progress. In that way might we



hope to give coherence and system to the institutions themselves, to render the experience of each advantageous to all, and to accumulate in time facts sufficiently numerous to form a basis for safe reasoning, not alone for the guidance of the Legislature in its annual deliberations, but aiding also the philosophers of social science and public economy in their generalizations, and thus incidentally contributing to the common stock of human knowledge.

I entertain the hope that, by a series of careful, dispassionate and well-methodized reports, devoted to the arrangement and presentation of the past and current history and statistics to which I have alluded, sought after with a single eye to the discovery of truth, and promulgated in its interest without prejudice of theories or pre-occupation, the Board of Charities will commend itself to the people, and will fully justify the design in which it originated. I am quite far from believing that a single report, however complete or elaborate, ought to be conclusive. I am quite aware that, misconstrued by partiality or preconception, there is nothing more delusive than the figures of arithmetic, scarcely anything so likely to mislead, as facts incontrovertibly true. The fault, however, lies not in the figures, nor in the facts. The error flows from that hasty and impatient temper of the intellect, which so



often hurries the mind to a verdict before all the witnesses have been heard, and from a certain narrowness and bigotry of the understanding, which allow its whole field of vision to be usurped by an imperfect or partial array of incidents and circumstances. While I cannot doubt that the process of time will, after the methods I have ventured to recommend, evolve substantial improvement, both in our theories and in our measures, I do not the less freely confess, that the truest and surest reform is that which, imitating the patience of nature, and of Providence, is content to "make haste slowly."

In this connection it is due to my respect for the merits of those officers, to say, that my official relation of four consecutive years with the institutions of which I have spoken, convinces me that at the present moment they are administered and governed with a fidelity and intelligence not to be surpassed in any department of the public service. Without believing that our system and methods are yet perfect, I believe that the staff attached to the penal, correctional and charitable institutions of Massachusetts, merits your confidence and encouragement, and that it compares favorably with any similar body of officers in the world.

My attention was early attracted to the presence of certain sanitary evils, which appeared incidental to those establishments where considerable numbers of paupers, including many victims of disease, sometimes flagrant and sometimes only incipient, are congregated. These evils it has been attempted to diminish, by calling in the aid of professional experience and skill, as vacancies have occurred in the various Boards of Trustees and Inspectors. At present, there is not one of these boards which does not contain a member fitted by his studies and pursuits to be an intelligent inspector of the medical and surgical department of the prison, hospital, or almshouse to which it pertains. And in addition thereto, I am indebted to the courtesy and public spirit of three gentlemen of the medical profession, especially fitted by their training and practice for that work, who have visited, at my request, certain of these establishments, with a view to their advice touching details by which my own mind had been perplexed.

I desire to make particular allusion to the danger and inhumanity attendant on the enforced removal of sick persons from the towns where they happen to be, to the State Almshouses, involving, oftentimes, needless suffering to the individual and, in the case of contagious diseases, criminal hazard to the public


health. I observe, also, palpable defects in the provision made for the care of the sick at the Almshouses, while at the same time numerous sick persons are sent to them. Persons who need public assistance, not because they belong to any permanently pauper class, but only because they are sick, ought, I think, if possible, to be cured in the towns where they are. The accident of temporary illness happening to industrious and honest poverty, sometimes makes a temporary pauper. Unless such persons can be conveyed to a proper hospital, as for example, Rainsford Island, the City Hospital in Boston, or the like, for curative treatment, I submit they should be cured in the towns where are their homes. Why should their recovery be perilled by needless transportation to a remote State Almshouse—perhaps scattering contagion as they go, and helping to increase the tendency to infection, always sufficiently great, in such an establishment—there to be treated, where the hospital is only an incident to the main design of the place, and where their presence tends only to diminish the room, while it contaminates the air?

The institution of the State Almshouses originated in the occasion found to exist, to provide for a class of vagrant paupers, for whose disposition previous laws were thought defective. The existing Alms-



houses ought to be enough to include all of this class for many years to come. The sound policy of the Commonwealth must be not to increase State pauperism. Instead of breaking up families, it is for their own good, and for the public interest in all cases where they have a permanent residence, and especially where they are disposed to be industrious, that they should enjoy such relief for the time being, at or near their homes, as their necessities require. Such relief judiciously administered, bridges over a momentary distress, while under the influence of the other treatment the subject often lapses, (particularly in the case of children,) into permanent pauperism. And while the Commonwealth is thus called upon unwisely to increase her Almshouses, those of the towns are left largely unoccupied.

The last census shows that of the 1,231,066 inhabitants of the Commonwealth, 425,519 were born in other States or countries. This fact indicates a large and ever increasing class of persons who will never, under our present laws, acquire settlements in any city or town, but be left, in any emergency of poverty, to relief by the Commonwealth alone. And yet very large numbers of those, wanting only the technical or arbitrary conditions of settlement, are really permanent residents and citizens of the places



where they abide, have contributed to their growth, prosperity, and wealth, by their taxes and their industry, are sometimes citizens by nativity, and have inherited settlements even within the *equity* of existing laws.

I am aware that changes in our settlement laws are deemed objectionable. Indeed our present law of pauper settlement, chap. 69 of the General Statutes, enacted in 1859, is identical with the Act of 1793, chap. 34, varied by one slight amendment in chap. 94 of the Acts of 1821.\* Those laws have encountered the criticism of the bar, received the interpretation of the bench, and are pretty well understood by professional experts. Yet, in view of the considerations alluded to, I must venture to commend to your attention the following, selected from those proposed amendments which have been suggested by thoughtful and experienced persons :

\* One curious to explore the earlier legislation, will find it in a book of sixty-four pages by the late Judge Leavitt, of which the following is the title page :—

*"A Summary of the Laws of Massachusetts, relative to the Settlement, Support, Employment, and Removal of Paupers. By Jonathan Leavitt, Esq., Counsellor at Law.*

"We find within our breasts the active principles of humanity, social affection and generous sympathy. Out of this reflection springs a sweet reward for all the labors of benevolence.—*Belisarius.*

"*Juris præcepta sunt hæc : honeste vivere, alterum non laedere, suum cuique tribuere.—Justinian.*

"The poor shall never cease out of the land ; therefore I command thee, saying, thou shalt open thine hand *wide* unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land.—*Deut. XV. II.*"

1. That any person having a clearly established maternal settlement shall be allowed its privileges, without being obliged to prove the want of any paternal settlement. Such proof is almost an impossibility, unless the father was an alien. It is required to prove a negative, and that proof must extend back in many cases through two hundred years. It would seem that simple justice should require the town of maternal settlement to relieve the pauper, till that town can find a paternal settlement for him. This simple change to what was once the law, would relieve a very worthy class of citizens, by no means inconsiderable in numbers. It would also prevent the separation of families.

2. That the minor children of a widow re-marrying, should share the settlement thereby acquired by her through the step-father, in cases where they inherit none through either parent.

3. That aliens, having fulfilled all the conditions of settlement except the oath of naturalization, should enjoy the same privileges in this regard as the native born. The right of settlement appears to have originated in the idea that a man, having by his usefulness or his industry conferred a certain amount of benefit on a community, should be entitled for himself, his wife and his posterity, to certain peculiar rights and

privileges, in case of any disability. I fail to see why any man, who has borne his share of public burdens, should be deprived of the rights that accompany them, simply because he has omitted an act, which family reasons might not permit, or from which he was deterred by an instinctive affection for the land of his birth and his memories. And still more do I fail to see why the innocent children, born perhaps on our soil, and reared with our own, should be made to suffer for the omission of their father. The removal of this disability would sweep away at a stroke many of our troubles. The permanent alien population would secure settlements, which would stimulate to the cheerful payment of taxes, by the benefits it holds out to them.

4. That all soldiers who have served for three years during this rebellion, and been honorably discharged, or who have been killed, wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall secure thereby a lawful settlement in the towns to the quotas of which they have been severally credited. Surely no argument is needed here ; for what can be harsher than to refuse the poor choice of the place where their families shall become paupers, to the men who have hazarded or yielded up their lives to defend the rights,

liberties and fortunes of those who have remained at home ?

5. Intentionally omitting the assessment of taxes, (which omission sometimes throws upon the State many a worthy person, with his posterity for several generations,) should not affect his settlement. It is for the public good that all persons should pay their reasonable taxes. The wilful omission to assess taxes lest their payment should fix the payor's settlement in a given town, while it simply changes the possible burden of his support from the town to the State, deprives the public treasury of a contribution, helps to degrade and demoralize a citizen, while it in no sense lightens the real burden of his support.

6. I ought to add that it seems to myself personally, only just and reasonable that the fact of constant residence by any person for a certain number of years in a particular place (not becoming during that time a recipient of public charity) ought to gain for such person a settlement, so as to entitle him to pauper relief. So also that a child born of parents having their home in any given place, should gain a settlement by the fact of his birth. If any reasons exist why such rules would bear inequitably on the towns, their operation could be modified by requiring of the

Commonwealth to share the expense incident to such cases.

No share of the pauper expenditure which any equitable policy would cast on the Treasury of the Commonwealth is intended by these remarks to be avoided. It is as easy for the people to pay taxes into one treasury as into another. I speak in behalf of interests in the main common to all, desiring only that the rights and welfare of the people, which ought always to be brought to the test of principles, may not be subordinated to merely local or temporary expediency.

*Hospitals for Invalided Soldiers.*

In response to an application to the Secretary of War, through the Medical Director of the United States Army, Department of the East, a commodious United States Army General Hospital at Worcester, on the site recommended by the State, is now in process of erection; which on its completion will be one of the best constructed in the country, accommodating one thousand patients. Another United States General Hospital is nearly completed at Readville; and ample facilities are thus afforded to our sick and wounded.

An informal recommendation was made to the Sur-

geon-General of the United States Army,\* for the transfer of sick and wounded Massachusetts soldiers, permanently disabled, from those Departments most remote from the State ; but no formal application has been made for individual transfers, except in urgent cases, and on due consideration, as such action tends to derange the plans of the proper medical authorities, who are the best judges of the soldiers' condition and of other circumstances over which the State has no control.

I refer you to the report of the Surgeon-General of this State for other information connected with this subject, and such other matters as are incidental to his Department. The full and thorough reports of our several Military Agents are also appended to his report. I have, from time to time, made such details of Special Agents to visit and examine into the condition of our troops, as circumstances have required, and their reports are on file.

The delays and difficulties experienced by returned soldiers, invalids, widows and children, in obtaining from the General Government the moneys due them

\* I gladly avail myself of this occasion to express my thanks to the Medical Director of the Department of the East, and the Directors of other Military Departments, for their prompt and courteous response to all applications of inquiry, and to express my confidence in the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army, under the energetic and humane administration of the present distinguished head of the Bureau at Washington.

by law, are so great that inquiry should be made whether it is not possible in some way to aid and expedite these claimants. Many of them are in great need, and all of them are entitled to receive the dues earned at the sacrifice of blood, and health, and life itself, “completely and without any denial; promptly and without delay.”

Associations have been organized, whose object it is to assist this class of claimants. But, even with such aid, it is found that it requires not less than eight months to obtain the settlement of the simplest claim. Where there has been any omission of evidence, or any error in form, months more of delay are experienced, so that many of these persons, despairing of obtaining justice, dispose of their claims for trifling sums to meet their present necessities.

Some States have already provided for mitigating these evils by their own laws. Apparent injustice to such claimants operates most unfavorably upon the cause of the government in filling the ranks of the army, and I earnestly commend the subject to your attention.

#### *Schools.*

In the midst of war, Massachusetts has allowed no abatement of her efforts to extend the blessings of



education to all her youth. In proof of this the returns for the school-year 1863-4, made to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, furnish, among others, these gratifying statistics.

The amount raised by the cities and towns, by voluntary taxation, for the support of the *Public* Schools, (including only wages of teachers, fuel, care of fires and school-rooms,) for the school-year 1863-4, was \$1,536,314.31, against \$1,434,015.20 for the school-year 1862-3, being an increase, this last year, of \$102,299.11, and over any previous year, of \$35,813.18.

The aggregate return of expenditures on Public Schools alone, (exclusive of the cost of repairing and erecting school-houses and of school books,) is \$1,679,700.24, being an increase for the year of \$112,750.76, and over any previous year, of \$44,073.95, and being an average sum of \$6.95 for every person between five and fifteen years of age.

All the towns have raised the sum required by law as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the State School Fund, (\$1.50 per child between five and fifteen,) and 286 towns of the 333, (or all but 47 of the whole number,) have raised *twice*, or more than twice, that amount.

There was paid for *tuition* alone, in Academies and

Private Schools, \$394,071.09—an increase for the year of \$57,523.14.

The amount expended for popular education in Massachusetts, exclusive of Collegiate and Professional Schools, exceeds *three million dollars* annually.

The satisfaction which these statements naturally inspire is somewhat abated, in view of the fact that 87, or more than one-fourth of the whole number of towns, have failed to keep their public schools the full term required by law. This, however, is to be attributed, not so much to inadequate appropriations, as to the unhappy sub-division of these towns into small school districts, thereby seriously abridging the schools.

I recommend that \$3 instead of \$1.50 raised by taxation, for each scholar, be made the condition on which its distributive share of the annual income of the school fund shall be received by each town. Three dollars is less than one-half the average sum now raised by the towns, and unless the sum required by law is increased, the conditions imposed by law will fail of being an influential motive for the future. Nor should any district share in the income of the fund, which omits to keep its school open six months in each year.

Notwithstanding the draft for the army upon two of the Normal Schools,\* and the fact that the enhanced cost of living has obliged some to leave, and deterred others from entering them, still the number in attendance has not fallen below the average for several years past, and the classes recently entered are unusually large.

The demand for teachers from the graduates of these Schools has greatly increased since the war began, and is much greater than can be supplied. This is owing mainly to two causes: 1. The reduction of the

\* The patriotic record of the schools at Westfield and Bridgewater, to which male pupils are admitted, deserves commendation. When the war broke out, there were forty male pupils in the school at Westfield. All but twelve of this number enlisted at once as volunteers. As many as ten others of the recent graduates have also joined the army. About seventy per cent. of the males in attendance during the last four years have gone to the war. Twelve have lost their lives, either on the battle-field or by exposures on the march and in the camp.

The number of young men connected with the Bridgewater School between March, 1861, and the beginning of the present term, September, 1864, is 108, of whom thirty-five, or thirty-two per cent., have entered the army as volunteers. Thirty-eight have entered the army, of those who were members of the school before the war commenced.

Five hundred of the alumni and students of *Harvard College*, (nineteen per cent. of the whole number living,) have been engaged in the service of the country. This number includes some who are now undergraduates, and many who left college to enter the army and have never been graduated.

Of the alumni of *Amherst College*, sixty-nine have been in the service, with seventy-seven of her undergraduates—a total of one hundred and forty-six, being about nine per cent. of the whole number of those who have graduated from the college or are now connected with it.

*Williams College* has sent not less than two hundred of her graduates to the field, being about nine per cent. of the whole number, not including undergraduates.

number of male teachers in the Commonwealth ; and, 2. The constantly growing appreciation in the community of the superiority of teachers thoroughly trained for their work, over those who have not enjoyed the advantages of such training.

*Liberality is the Economy of States.*

Liberality toward all Institutions of Science and Art which develop the mind and foster civilization, is our highest interest, and must be our welcome duty. A Commonwealth which spends freely, if wisely, in unfolding its material resources by artificial improvements, by cultivating the intellectual capacities of its people, by encouraging the ingenious to experiment, the aspiring to try their wings, and the studious to divine the mysteries of knowledge, must, of necessity, be prosperous and great. In such things, to be mean is to be poor, to be generous is to become rich.

That which is only economy when applied to an *individual*, whose enterprise must be bounded by the opportunities of a single lifetime and a limited fortune, becomes narrow and short-sighted when applied to *States* having all the combined opportunities and powers of millions of people, of all their possessions, and of unlimited duration of time.



*The Agricultural College.*

The progress made toward establishing the College of Agriculture will be exhibited in the Annual Report of its Trustees, soon to be presented, to which I invoke the attention of the General Court. Preliminary measures have been adopted for the location of the College in the town of Amherst,—including the decision of the Trustees selecting that place, and the approval of the Governor and Council, followed by the purchase by the Trustees of a considerable quantity of eligible and fertile land, destined for the site of its buildings and operations.

Although overruled by the better judgment of the Legislature as to the views which I had the honor to present at length in the Annual Address of 1863, and although I remain more fully convinced than ever, after the reflection of two intervening years, of their substantial soundness, I have felt it to be my official duty cordially to co-operate in endeavoring to give vitality and efficient action to the college under the auspices determined by the law of its creation. Of all the places offered and possible under the charter, the place selected by the Trustees seemed justly to be preferred, having in view all the relative advantages of each.

My own idea of a college likely to be useful in the largest way to the people, most vigorous in its growth, promotive of the progress of thrifty and intelligent farming, productive of scientific and exact knowledge (which is the true basis of prosperity,) worthy of Massachusetts, and able to command the respect while it challenges the pride of her agricultural community—is one perhaps not yet to be realized. But I beg to commend the subject of Agricultural Education, and the patronage of this institution of the State, to your liberality. I should deeply regret to see an institution which bears the name of Massachusetts, and will be held to be representative of the Commonwealth, especially of the highest aspirations of her yeomanry, allowed, for want of generous support, to degenerate into a mere industrial school. There are a hundred farmers who can teach technical farming, the manipulations of the industry and economy of the field, orchard, dairy, or stable, on their own homesteads better than they can ever be taught elsewhere. So too, for the distribution or repetition of familiar knowledge, for the study of the ordinary text-books, the cultivation of science in the way of imitation and of elementary teaching, we might even very safely rely


on the academies and schools already provided. There is, however, a vision of an ideal excellence in the way of prosecuting the studies needed for the illumination of the dark places of our agricultural life, which must some day be realized. Nature spreads out before mankind a world of almost infinite possibilities. The competitions of the mechanic arts have put in requisition all the aids of known science, are constantly stimulating into life new discoveries, or crowding the adventurous thinker and inventor to invade some new domain of knowledge or ingenuity; while civilized agriculture has, during the greater part of its history, contented itself with the devastation of its fields, and with seeking for virgin soils, to be cropped in their turn to sterility. There is in our Commonwealth a very large and increasing body of intelligent farmers, who believe in a future for their favorite pursuit worthy of that art which is the fountain of all others and is the final source of wealth. But there is needed, as well for them as for those less impressed by the value of science, the inspiring lead of constantly advancing ideas. There is needed for all, for the future glory, power and happiness of our Commonwealth, the purpose to actualize, in this most practical and yet poetical and beautiful of the

domains of useful life, an ideal excellence—the conceptions of the profoundest thought.

When the Commonwealth touches such a subject, she ought to feel herself to be like the priestess, advancing to handle the sacred symbols, and on holy ground. She should remember her own dignity, the immortality always possible to States, the error of which she is the promoter hereafter, if she commits herself to error now, the boundless scope of her good influence, the millions of men on whom her influence may be made to tell through all the amplitudes of space and time. When I contemplate such a subject, the reason is content to yield to the imagination. I remember the photograph, the magnetic telegraph, the discovery of vaccination, the painless operations of surgery,—the triumphs, the miracles of genius. I seem to see, for the Earth herself and her cultivators, the coming time, when Husbandry, attended by all the ministries of science and art, shall illumine and rejuvenate her countenance, and re-create our life below.

### *Institute of Technology.*

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to which the legislation of 1863 assigned one-third of the Agricultural College fund, is making satisfactory





progress. Its meetings as a Society of Art are well attended, and by affording frequent opportunities for communications and discussions relating to the practical arts and sciences, are helping to guide and stimulate their investigation.

Through its Committee of Instruction the Institute has framed a programme for its School of Industrial Science, having in view two classes of pupils, those who frequent the lectures and School of Design for such useful knowledge as they can acquire without methodical study and in hours unoccupied by business, and those who aim at a progressive and systematic training in one or more branches of applied science, the latter head comprising a full course of the study and practice required for the professions of the Mechanical, Civil and Topographical Engineer, the Builder and Architect, the Industrial Chemist and the Engineer of Mines.

It is proposed to begin some of these courses during the present winter in the rooms of the Institute on Summer Street, there to continue until the edifice on the Back Bay, especially intended for the School of Industrial Science, shall be ready for them. This building is so far advanced that it may be expected to be occupied early next winter. Looking to the importance of early carrying out the entire

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plan of the School of the Institute, and of providing also for a second building to accommodate the Museum of Industrial Arts, it is satisfactory to know that the liberality already shown to the Institute by its friends continues actively regardful of its interests, and that the generous donor to whom it has heretofore been so pre-eminently indebted for assistance, has recently offered a further large contribution on conditions which will double the amount, and which are now in process of being fulfilled.

#### *Natural History.*

The Boston Society of Natural History has removed its collections to the new building on the land granted by the Commonwealth on the Back Bay, where its Museum, open to the public on stated days, attracts a large and increasing number of visitors, including many who frequent it for special and systematic study. The important additions to the Museum and library, and the zeal of its scientific meetings, since the opening of the new building in June last, give assurance of the benefits which its enlarged means of usefulness will enable it to confer on the science and education of the Commonwealth.

This Commonwealth was among the first to show its appreciation of the practical bearings of scientific inquiry, by providing for geological, botanical and zoölogical surveys. The Reports which were the fruits of these surveys have not only been widely recognized as important contributions to knowledge, but have furnished an example and an incentive to similar explorations in other parts of the United States.

The report of Mr. Emerson on the Trees of Massachusetts has been once reprinted, and that of Dr. Harris on the Insects Injurious to Vegetation has been brought out in a third edition, enriched with additions and illustrations. Belonging to the same series is the Report on the Invertebrate Animals of Massachusetts, prepared by Dr. A. A. Gould, and published by the Commonwealth in 1841. This volume, notwithstanding the unavoidable incompleteness of a first report, has been so much demanded abroad, as well as at home, that it has been for many years out of print. Its author, during the long interval since its publication, has been constantly perfecting it by his observations and collections, and has completed the work of its revision. If the Commonwealth will reprint the Report in its


improved form, requiring a sum not exceeding \$4,000, he will freely contribute the labor of superintending the publication, as well as that already devoted to its preparation. Considering its value as a further contribution to our knowledge of the natural history and resources of Massachusetts, and as a useful fund for exchanges with other States and countries which contribute to the State Library; and bearing in mind that these results of more than twenty years of investigation, which are so liberally offered to the Commonwealth, are the work of an eminent naturalist specially devoting himself to this object, and which, if lost, could not be replaced, I have no hesitation in recommending that this moderate provision be made.

### *Museum of Zoölogy.*

The collections in every department of natural history are increasing so fast at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, that an extension of the building has become a necessity. Notwithstanding all obstacles, however, the large amount of duplicates lately made available for exchanges has begun to be distributed throughout the civilized world, and the returns received for these invoices

are daily adding to the value of its collections. This extensive system of exchanges tends to give a national importance to the Museum, inasmuch as it represents the range of its transactions and the spirit in which its investigations are conducted.

The Museum is not intended merely as a great show of specimens in natural history; it is, and has been from the beginning, an educational institution. Beside the regular courses of lectures in zoölogy and geology, connected with the Lawrence Scientific School and delivered in the Museum, additional courses on special branches of zoölogy are now given by the assistants and by the Curator, who has of late added to his usual courses one upon the natural history of the domesticated animals, especially addressed to the farmers of the neighborhood. His chief object in this course has been to establish a relation, long considered most desirable, between the practical agriculturist and the man of science. Occupied with the same objects, though from very different points of view, they should work hand in hand, and while the theoretical knowledge of the naturalist may help the farmer to better and surer results, the latter, by conducting the daily experiments of the farm upon philosophical principles, may aid in solving some of the most important problems engaging the attention



of the scientific world. Another University course,\* also by the Curator, which has now been continued at the Museum during three terms, is especially addressed to the more advanced students of the institution, with the purpose of showing, not so much what has been done, as what remains to do in zoölogy. The fundamental principles of the science are here discussed, and the subjects requiring further investigation indicated.

The appointment by several of the most prominent kindred institutions, of pupils from this school, as curators or professors, is strong proof of its progress and reputation.

#### *State Census and Industrial Statistics.*

It is required by chapter 20 of the General Statutes, that “a census of the inhabitants, ratable polls and voters” of the Commonwealth, “as they were on the first day of May of the same year, shall be taken and returned to the office of the Secretary of the Common-

\* Whenever practicable, this course has been connected with some problem of scientific inquiry now under consideration; unfinished investigations being purposely selected, in order that from lecture to lecture, the progress made during the intervening period, and the means employed by those engaged in this work, might be distinctly shown, with a view of combining the special instruction in natural history with an analysis of the mental process and a practical lesson in methods of study; thus opening the way for the rising generation in this department of science, by pointing out its desiderata, while, at the same time, its immediate application to the practical purposes of life is constantly kept in view.


wealth on or before the last day of June" decennially. An enumeration was made in the year 1855, and the returns embraced not only the particular schedules required by the statute, but also the *name* of each inhabitant, thus giving a more complete census than had ever before been taken under authority of the State.

By the laws of 1855, chapter 467, statistical information was also obtained of the several branches of industry in the Commonwealth, as they existed on the first day of June of that year in each city and town. It is very desirable that similar returns should be made in connection with the census of this year, so that some just estimate may be formed of the increase in our material resources, and the ability of our people to meet the demands of the increased expenditures and taxation incident to the war.

I commend this subject to the early attention of the Legislature, in order that the necessary preparation may be made for distributing the proper blanks, and issuing instructions to the officers charged with collecting the statistics. It would be desirable that the schedules for these statistics should embrace the points of inquiry made by the Federal Government, in order that comparisons may be instituted with the similar statistics of the Federal census of 1860. They

can also include the inquiries framed by our own survey of 1855, and thus render possible a like comparison.

I desire to call attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California and other remote Western communities. The facility with which young men migrate, the attractions and opportunities for them of new States; the obvious embarrassments to the migration of young women, the attractions of home, wherever it is, to the heart of woman, and her natural dependence, combine to create this inequality in the distribution of the sexes. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, there were 19,961 males over fifteen years old, and only 9,878 females above that age. Its population is now estimated at over 100,000—this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,833 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 287,009 females, or a surplus of 29,166. The excess of women of all ages above fifteen years, was 38,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has aggravated this disproportion. And it is a disastrous one: it disorders the market for labor; it reduces women and men to an unnatural competition for employments





fitted for men alone, tends to increase the number both of men unable to maintain families, and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized, refined society, it is the office and duty of man to protect woman, to furnish her a sphere, a support, a home. In return, she comforts, refines and adorns domestic life, the family, and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly providential order. Where women are driven to the competitions of the market with men, or where men are left unsolaced and unrefined by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized.

I know of no more useful object to which the Commonwealth can lend its aid than that of a movement adapted in a practical way to open the door of emigration to young women who are wanted for teachers, and for every other appropriate as well as domestic employment in the remote West, but who are leading anxious and aimless lives in New England.


#### *Soldiers' Vote.*

A proposition to amend the Constitution of Massachusetts, empowering the Legislature to provide a way to collect the votes of those citizens absent from home in the service of the country in time of war, passed the General Court at its last session. I recommend

its early adoption by this General Court, and that a day be fixed for its ratification by the people, sufficiently early to enable our soldiers to vote at the next autumnal election.

*The Corporation Tax Act.*

The Act called the *Corporation Tax Act*, (Acts of 1864, chap. 208,) has been in operation during the past year, and enough is already known to warrant the belief of its soundness in principle and in its general features. It would be desirable that a similar law should be adopted by the several States, with a correlative provision, similar to that of Connecticut, namely, that "it shall not be necessary to include in the list of any person taxable in any city or town any property situated out of the Commonwealth, when it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the assessor or assessors that the same is fully assessed and taxed in the State where such property is situated, to the same extent as is other like property, owned by citizens of such State." This would tend to secure the taxation of all corporate property somewhere, to prevent the stock of non-residents being taxed twice, when it should only be taxed like other property and by that Government within whose jurisdiction it exists



and by which it is protected. The particulars of the operation of the Corporation Tax Act will be given in the report of the Commissioners charged with its execution.

I had hoped to declare the aggregate valuation of the Commonwealth in this Address, as ascertained by the Committee of Valuation. But, although it has pursued diligently its labors, the unavoidable delay incident to executing this Act for the first time, has prevented the materials therefor from coming into the hands of the Committee in season to complete the work. I recommend that this General Court shall, if need be, provide by Resolve for the further continuance of the powers of the Committee and for the equitable compensation of its members.

In former annual addresses I have recommended the *Abolition of the Penalty of Death*, also an important change in *The Law of Marriage and Divorce*, a substantial modification of *The Usury Laws*, and also the establishment of an Institution for *The Curative Treatment of Inebriates*. Without repeating what I have heretofore had the honor to pronounce, I respectfully ask your recurrence to my printed addresses to former Legislatures. The views there expressed did

not fail to receive such support from those to whom they were immediately addressed, as to encourage the belief that time and discussion alone are wanting to their ultimate adoption. I believe they express the conclusions of the best modern thinkers.

*The Militia.*

Immediately after the adjournment of the last Legislature, steps were taken for the reorganization of the militia under the Act of May 14, 1864. By General Order No. 22, of the 23d of June, the different commanding officers were directed to make returns of the condition of their several commands; and by General Order No. 32, of the 20th of August, issued as soon as these returns had been received and examined, those of the existing companies and regiments which presented evidence of ability to conform to the requirements of the new law, were designated and continued in being, under the power conferred upon the commander-in-chief by that law; and all other organizations were disbanded.

There are at this moment twenty-three unattached companies of infantry, six companies of cavalry, two companies of light artillery, and two companies of cadets, fully organized. Of these, fifteen companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of light artillery,

have been organized during the past year, exclusive of those specially raised to fill up the regiments of one hundred days men.

The 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 42d, and 60th Regiments of Infantry of the Volunteer Militia, which volunteered for one hundred days' duty, and were recently mustered out of the United States' service, have also been maintained and continued, to afford them proper time to recruit and prove their ability to maintain themselves in conformity with the requirements of the new law. I am assured that at least four of these regiments will be able to do this, and have little doubt that by adding to them, in place of companies specially raised for their late duty and which may now disband, such of the unattached companies as are situated within the districts included in these regiments, these various organizations which have won so enviable a fame, may be strengthened and made thoroughly efficient.

I shall at an early day transmit for the use of the General Court, a Report made by Colonel Harrison Ritchie, my senior aide-de-camp, on the progress thus far made toward the general organization of the militia under the Act of 1864. To this report, prepared with the utmost care and completeness, I shall refer the Legislature for information on this important subject, adding only at

this moment, that the preliminary division of the State into company-districts, as therein recommended, has been adopted and promulgated in General Order No. 49, of December 7, 1864, and orders for the first elections of captains of companies in those districts issued.

The labor and detail involved in re-establishing the militia on a footing at once constitutional and efficient, were not to be estimated in advance, and I trust that the legislation of last year will be left undisturbed by change until the organization thereby established shall have been perfected. Radical and important changes will invalidate what has been already done, and would postpone again for a year a final organization which is now in progress toward a successful completion; whereas, any alterations required in the present law will be more clearly seen when the system established by it shall have been put into full operation.

I will not here repeat the views which I have had the honor to submit heretofore on different occasions to the General Court, upon the great importance of a more general introduction of elementary military instruction into our system of public education, and of the establishment of an academy particularly devoted to the higher branches of this and its allied services. They will be found in my address to the Legislature of

1862, and the report by Col. Ritchie accompanying it on this subject, and more at length in my address to the Legislature of last year, with the able report of the commissioners concerning the establishment of a military academy, appointed under Chapter 73 of the Resolves of 1863, as also in the reports by an informal commission, and by James Freeman Clarke, to be found in Senate Documents, Nos. 12 and 61 of 1864.

I recommend the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, merely stating that while the success of the experiment of military training in those public schools in which it has been tried, has confirmed my views of its feasibility, the experience of the past year has also strengthened my conviction of its importance and of the benefits to be derived from it.

### *Recruiting in the Rebel States.*

By an Act of Congress, passed the 4th day of July, 1864, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the loyal States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers who shall be credited to the State which may procure the enlistment, and to the respective sub-divisions thereof.

Pursuant to this law, the Secretary of War provided by General Order No. 227 of the series of 1864, for the inspection and muster-in of the recruits, and for the proper regulation of enlistments; establishing at leading convenient points camps of rendezvous where recruits may be delivered, mustered, and distributed.

For the purpose of securing the prompt, economical, and just execution of the law and order aforesaid, in harmony with the military authorities of the United States, and of avoiding competition between towns to the injury of them all, as well as of securing the largest practicable number of recruits for the common and equitable benefit of such cities, wards, and towns as may co-operate with the Government of the Commonwealth in obtaining them, an order (No. 27 of the series of 1864,) was promulgated from the Commonwealth Head-quarters, under which the work has proceeded with satisfactory success. It has been conducted under the able direction of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Commonwealth, (Colonel Joseph M. Day,) with the advice of a Board of Recruitment, selected from among gentlemen of experience and of known devotion to the public welfare, representing different portions of the State. It has been our aim to conduct this recruitment in a spirit of implicit obedience to the



Act of Congress, and of exact conformity to the order of the War Department above alluded to, having in view primarily the fundamental purpose of increasing the army by the enlistment of able-bodied colored men. The bounties provided by the Legislature of Massachusetts are required to be paid to the recruits themselves after their muster-in to the credit of the Commonwealth. The expenses of carrying on the work are paid out of the moneys furnished by the municipalities, for whose common benefit the recruits obtained are distributed. The economy of the method adopted is amply vindicated. The whole expenditure of every description, including that of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau at home, and of assistants, of paymasters, and all other agents, falls considerably below the average sum of \$125, deposited by the towns for each recruit. The brief experience we have had since the Act of July went into operation, tends to confirm the views I had the honor to express, in advance, in the last Annual Address. And although the recruitment of persons in the rebel States, especially within the lines of military operations, otherwise than through the agents and by the methods heretofore used in the army, has not met the favor of most Commanding Generals, yet I am of the opinion that their objections originated mainly in their apprehensions that the

agents of the States would, by reckless competition, by infraction of just military rules, and by subordinating the common good to the selfish purpose of swelling the number of their credited recruits, be found at least dangerous, if not injurious. I am glad to declare that our own officers have creditably sustained themselves, under the difficult circumstances of their positions, have avoided collisions with those of the army, and have apparently conducted with fidelity alike to the Commonwealth and the Union, and with honesty toward all persons.

*Naval Credits.*

Until the passage of a Resolution of Congress, on February 24, 1864, relative to the transfer of persons from Military Service to the Naval Service, no credits in making requisitions for Volunteers in the Army, nor in conducting the draft, were given for men who had enlisted into the Navy, whether as seamen or marines. That resolution directed enlistments into the Naval Service to be credited to the appropriate districts, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. This legislation was the beginning of tardy justice to those communities whose people had contributed largely to the Navy, and thus weak-

ened their ability to respond to the exactions for the Army, without securing to themselves any corresponding immunity from draft. I had endeavored previously to do what I could in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, to claim that their services rendered upon the ocean not less than upon the land, should receive, by amendment of the National legislation, the credit alike due to an equitable adjustment of public burthens, and to the patriotic fame of the Commonwealth. Under the resolution of the 24th of February, those men who were afterwards enlisted in the Navy, were at last duly credited. But it was not until the 4th of July that full justice was obtained.

By an Act of the present Congress of the United States, Chap. 237, approved July 4, 1864, it is provided in Section 8, that "all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War."

The Secretary of War appointed the Governor of Massachusetts and the Hon. John H. Clifford, a Commission to ascertain what credits this State and its several sub-divisions were entitled to under this law. The letter of appointment, dated July 7, 1864, says: "In determining this question, the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which the enlistments have been made, is entitled to the credit of those enlistments unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The point of law to be observed in applying the Act quoted, will readily be perceived by the Commission."

The Commission thus constituted entered immediately upon the discharge of its duties. Copies were first obtained of the records of naval enlistments kept at the Charlestown Navy Yard; and on the 21st of July, a circular was sent to the Mayor of each city and the Chairman of the Selectmen of each town, giving notice to the municipal authorities to return to Major William Rogers, Assistant Adjutant-General, on or before the 10th day of August, lists, under oath, certifying the names of all persons residing within their respective municipalities who had entered the naval service of the United States during the rebellion, and who had not been credited

to the quota of any town, district or ward, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February 24th, 1864; and these lists were required to distinguish, as far as possible, the men belonging to each sub-district. The returns, in reply to this circular, were generally made with promptness. As they were received, they were copied in alphabetical order; and all the records of persons found to have enlisted in Massachusetts into the Naval Service during the war, were embodied in eighteen books, containing in all, 22,360 names. The whole work was required to be completed and a report thereon made to the Acting Provost-Marshal-General of the United States for Massachusetts, on the 5th day of September. The number of clerks was therefore increased so as to employ about twenty-five men during the day and an equal number during the night.

The rules adopted by the Commissioners for crediting, were: 1. To credit only those who had joined the service subsequently to the rebellion. 2. To credit only those who had joined the service at some rendezvous in the State. 3. To credit to the State at large, men whose residence could not be clearly settled.

The Commission was governed by the rules which obtain in giving credits for enlistments in the army;

the enlistment of one man for three years was counted as an unit, and all credits, whether for one, two, three or four years, made to conform thereto. This was pursuant to the 3d section of the Act of July 1, 1864, (Chap. 201,) which requires "that all enlistments into the naval service or marine corps during the present war, shall be credited to the appropriate township, precinct or district, in the same manner as enlistments for the army."

On September 5, a Report was furnished, complete in everything but the distribution of the surplus remaining to the credit of the State at large, which was divided *pro rata* among the different cities and towns. The final Report was rendered on September 10. I present a tabular recapitulation of these Reports.\*

Duplicate copies were then prepared of the distribution of credits to the cities and towns. These

*NAVAL CREDITS.—NUMBER OF MEN—	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Reduced to three years.
Assigned to Cities and Towns,	3,119	1,858	6,742	9,020½
To State at large, . . .	4,113	881	5,647	7,605½
Totals, . . . . .	7,232	2,739	12,389	16,625½
Total number of men, . . . . .				22,360

were completed on September 30, which ended the duties of the Naval Commission.

*Material Support of the Union by Massachusetts.*

The number of men which, according to the computation of the War Department, the Government of the United States has called upon Massachusetts to furnish to the military service, during the rebellion, is 117,624. The requisitions thus assumed to have been made, although, as stated in my Annual Address of last year, those of 1861 were *pro formâ* only, and were never made in fact, and although I was, during that period, urging upon the acceptance of the General Government troops beyond the number it was then willing to receive, are reckoned as follows :—

Call of 1861, <i>pro formâ</i> , . . . . .	34,868
Call of July 2, 1862, . . . . .	19,080
Call of August, 1862, 19,080 militia for 9 months, reduced to 3 years' standard, . . . . .	4,770
Call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000, . . . . .	26,597
Call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000, . . . . .	10,639
Call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000, . . . . .	21,670
	<hr/>
	117,624

The number actually furnished by Massachusetts, to the army and navy, up to the 22d day of December 1864, (reckoning the nine months men

at only one-fourth of their actual number, and thus reducing 16,685 of this denomination to the value of 4,171 three years volunteers, and reducing the number enlisted into the navy, to the same term of three years,) was 125,437; *making a surplus over all calls, of seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen, (7,813.)*

The number of men credited to Massachusetts up to October 17, 1863, reckoned as individuals, was 75,608, but reduced to the standard of three years' enlistments, was 58,895. I recited the details of these to the last General Court, and an abstract of them is included in an Appendix (C) to this Address. In the same Appendix is contained a detailed statement of the number of men, (66,542,) since then credited to Massachusetts.

It will be seen from that statement that this Commonwealth has contributed to the *Army alone*, during the last year, *nine* new regiments, *one* battalion, *three* batteries and *eight* companies, amounting to 10,900 men; beside recruits, re-enlisted men, veteran-reserves, men enlisted in the regular army, conscripts and substitutes, amounting to 34,546 more; or 45,446 in all.

In addition, Massachusetts has furnished during the year 1864, 1,209 men for ninety days', and 5,461 men for one hundred days' military service, *who*



*are not credited to the quota of the State by the General Government.* Tabular statements of these are presented in the Appendix, marked E and F.

The foregoing statement of 125,437 credited to Massachusetts, is far from giving our whole number of soldiers. Beside the omission of those who volunteered for three months, and for ninety or one hundred days, there has been a reduction made of nine months' men to three years' men, and a reduction of seamen who enlisted for one or two years, to the equivalent of three years' service. The actual number of men furnished by the Commonwealth, as shown by the statement in the Appendix, marked G, is 153,486.

The proportional contribution of Massachusetts to the war, will appear in a still stronger light, when compared with the number enrolled in the militia of the State for the year 1864, which is as follows :

Number between ages of 18 and 45, enrolled by Assessors,	151,929
Number between ages of 18 and 45, returned by Assessors as liable to do duty,	133,767
Number between ages of 18 and 24, returned by Assessors,	23,873

By this statement—without allowing for the number of re-enlistments, which it is impossible exactly to reckon,—it appears that Massachusetts has sent more men into the service than are now to be found

in the State between the ages of 18 and 45; and 20,000 more than there are now in the State liable to do military duty.

I have received official notice from the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, that, under the last requisition of the President for 300,000 men, dated December 19, 1864, the number to be furnished by Massachusetts is 805; the amount of the credits heretofore allowed to this Commonwealth, above all previous calls, having been so largely in advance as to leave but a small portion of that contingent to be raised here, and even this small balance is left only in consequence of reducing the number of one and two years' men by division, to the equivalent of three years' men. Of this portion, 271 are to be raised in the 8th Congressional District, and 534 in the 9th. There could be no better or more emphatic evidence than this, of the degree to which Massachusetts has kept up her recruitment for the service of the country. If the quota of the State, under the President's calls, were considered as a unit, there would be no requisition whatever on Massachusetts for any portion of this contingent, we, as a State, having a surplus of several thousands. Under the system pursued at the War Department, however, each Congressional District is treated as a unit, and

hence it comes that there is a demand on two districts now for men, although the credits to other districts and to the State at large, are largely in excess of all demands.

It will interest the General Court to be informed that the suggestion frequently and publicly made, and intended to impugn the patriotism of the people of the Commonwealth, that the requisitions on them have been largely met by importing recruits from abroad, is not founded in fact. It is true that I have deemed it important to the public welfare that the employment of persons capable of increasing the masculine industrial and military strength of the Commonwealth, should be favored. To that end, whenever opportunity offered to obtain good recruits for the army from among persons desiring to come hither to aid the defence and to enjoy the blessings of a free government, I have always accepted them.

But the whole number thus obtained during the past year, (of course not including previous and permanent residents of foreign birth who may have volunteered,) is but nine hundred and seven (907) out of the whole aggregate of recruits exhibited by the preceding statement. These are divided among four regiments, and include some of their best soldiers.

Up to December 22, 1864, the whole number of colored troops which have been credited to Massachusetts, during the war, including the Fifty-Fourth Infantry, Fifty-Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, and their recruits, is only 4,731.\* The whole number of foreign recruits introduced to our credit, is 907. If we add to these the number of men in the Veteran-Reserve Corps and Regular Army enlisted to our credit, 5,034, we shall have an aggregate of only 10,672—of whom many were proper citizens or residents of Massachusetts—the enlistment of whom to the credit of this Commonwealth has been made the occasion of criticism or complaint, though scarcely by

* 54th Regiment Infantry, originally,	. . . . .	1,029
55th Regiment Infantry, originally,	. . . . .	1,023
5th Regiment Cavalry, originally,	. . . . .	1,016
		<hr/> 3,068
54th Regiment Infantry, subsequent recruits,	. . . . .	112
55th Regiment Infantry, subsequent recruits,	. . . . .	79
5th Regiment Cavalry, subsequent recruits,	. . . . .	301
		<hr/> 492
Bands,	. . . . .	125
Enlisted at Fortress Monroe,	. . . . .	88
Enlisted in Rebel States under law of July 4, 1864,	. . . . .	958
		<hr/> 1,171
		<hr/> 4,731

Up to the close of the year 1864 the Provost-Marshal-General of the Commonwealth had received additional returns of enlistments in rebel States, for Massachusetts, (under General Order No. 227 of War Dep't,) increasing that aggregate from 958 to 1,214, with informal notice of 175 more.

any who entertain a cordial sympathy with the army of the Union, the policy of the Government, or the traditionary doctrines of Massachusetts.

These all have been enlisted under the regulations of the Department of War. If our bounties have been paid to secure the re-enlistment of Regulars and members of the Veteran-Reserve Corps, it is because it was the policy of the United States, as disclosed in regulations of the War Department, to obtain them,—a policy not suggested by the State Government of Massachusetts. If we have accepted colored volunteers—who have come to Massachusetts for the purpose of becoming soldiers—and turned them over as soldiers to the United States, it is because when we began to accept them, and until we had raised the equivalent of two regiments, no other opportunity for them existed in the country. We believed in colored men—others did not. We obtained permission to try them. *We assumed the hazards of the enterprise, but the Country reaps the reward of its brilliant and assured success.*

Passing from the military to the fiscal contributions of our Commonwealth to the Union, Massachusetts, although thirty-third in area, and by the census of 1860, seventh in population and seventh in wealth,

among the States, yet in the fiscal year 1862-3 was third, and in 1863-4 was fourth\* in the amount

\* In 1860 the population of Virginia, exclusive of West Virginia, 1,246,690; Kentucky, 1,155,684; Missouri, 1,182,012; Tennessee, 1,109,801, and Indiana, 1,350,428, differed little from the population of Massachusetts, 1,231,066. The valuation of property in these States by the census of that year, was also near enough to complete that additional element for a comparison of their relative pecuniary contributions to the General Government; but by reason of the disturbed domestic condition of many of them, Indiana and Kentucky remain the only ones with which such a comparison may now fairly be made. In the following table Illinois also is included in the comparison, although its population and valuation are far in excess of those of Massachusetts.

	1860.		1863-64.		
	Popula- tion.	Property.	Collections Int. Rev.	Income Tax.	Distill'd Spirits, Excise.
Massachusetts, .	1,231,066	\$769,651,672	\$11,160,652 16	\$1,904,732 08	\$783,509 64
Illinois, . .	1,711,961	904,182,620	2,756,491 37	586,435 00	7,262,433 15
Indiana, . .	1,350,428	624,800,849	3,257,401 64	268,936 98	2,084,442 06
Kentucky, . .	1,155,684	757,378,457	3,799,589 52	352,775 44	1,157,864 13

Thus, leaving out of consideration the internal revenue from banks and minor sources which would swell the disproportion, and confining the estimate solely to internal revenue "collections," these four States stand relatively as follows: Where Illinois pays \$1, Massachusetts pays \$1.14. Where Indiana pays \$1, Massachusetts pays \$3.42. Where Kentucky pays \$1, Massachusetts pays \$2.93. And if we leave out of consideration the excise on distilled spirits, and base the comparison on the other sources of "collections," it then stands as follows: Where Illinois pays \$1, Massachusetts pays \$4.16. Where Indiana pays \$1, Massachusetts pays \$8.84. Where Kentucky pays \$1, Massachusetts pays \$3.92.

The three States which in 1864 surpassed Massachusetts in the total amount of internal revenue paid by them, are compared as follows: and as Illinois is the fifth State, Indiana the sixth, and Kentucky the seventh, in the order of payments, following directly after Massachusetts, the fourth,



of internal revenue paid by her to the United States, being surpassed in the former year only by New York and Pennsylvania, and in the latter year only by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Excluding the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, from the comparison, the percentage of the population, property, internal revenue collections, and income tax of Massachusetts, on the aggregate of all the other States and the Territories and District of Columbia, is as follows:—

	Population.	Property.	Collections.	Income Tax.
Per cent.	4.7811	5.1676	10.9166	12.7671

By this relative test of percentages, which is the critical test, Massachusetts, thirty-third in area, seventh in population, and seventh in wealth among the States, is *second* in her proportional contribution to the internal revenue of the General Government, being sur-

the two tables combined illustrate the relative position of Massachusetts among these States in this regard.

	1860.		1863-64.		
	Popula- tion.	Property.	Collections Int. Rev.	Income Tax.	Distil'd Spirits, Excise.
New York, . .	3,880,735	\$2,316,743,547	\$24,638,050 77	\$4,918,869 67	\$5,986,255 80
Pennsylvania, .	2,906,215	1,659,208,924	12,960,492 79	2,085,166 08	2,194,425 94
Ohio, . . .	2,339,511	1,269,256,806	11,791,333 68	1,117,691 18	6,442,408 08
Massachusetts, .	1,281,066	769,651,672	11,160,652 16	1,904,732 08	788,509 64

All the figures used in these statistics are furnished to me from the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, unless otherwise expressly stated.

passed, in this test, only by her sister and neighbor, Rhode Island.

Nor does the gross sum of \$11,160,652.16, arising from internal revenue collections, represent all the internal revenue contribution of Massachusetts in the year 1863-4. Additional to this, is the internal revenue to the United States from taxes on her banks and from minor sources, \$979,748.46. And beside this, is her proportion of the tax on Federal salaries, the total of which tax for all the States, for 1863-4, was \$1,705,124.63, and also her proportion of purchases of internal revenue stamps, the sales of which, during the same period, amounted to \$5,894,945.14. A fair allowance for these would swell her internal revenue payments, during the last fiscal year, (June 30, 1863,—June 30, 1864,) to more than *fourteen millions of dollars*.

The fidelity with which her people have responded to these taxes, I venture to assert is unsurpassed in the history of the world. The proportion of the internal revenue collections to the assessments, in every district of Massachusetts, exceeds 99 50-100 per cent. ; and in most of the districts it exceeds 99 80-100 per cent.\*

\* The following statistics are furnished to me by the courtesy of the Collectors of Internal Revenue of the respective Revenue Districts, which



Making allowance for incorrect assessments, subsequently abated or annulled, and for absolutely uncollectable assessments upon the lowest class of liquor retailers, the internal revenue collections for Massachusetts substantially correspond, dollar for dollar, with the assessments,—and this not by distraint, not by force, not by terror, but by the cheerful alacrity of the whole people of the Commonwealth, to lavish their money as they lavish their blood, for the cause of Order, and Union, and Liberty.

Nor has the necessity of these extraordinary exertions to support the military and financial wants of the Nation, shaken the persistent courage or fidelity of

correspond in their boundaries to the Congressional Districts. The original internal revenue law went into operation September 1, 1862 :—

No. of District.	Assessments Sept. 1, 1862, to Aug. 1, 1864.	Collections on these assessments.
I. . . . .	\$1,152,785 45	\$1,151,435 33
II. . . . .	1,848,936 35	1,848,135 14
V. . . . .	1,597,895 66	1,590,680 89
VI. . . . .	2,392,002 41	2,389,273 04
VII. . . . .	1,825,205 81	1,822,346 90
VIII. . . . .	2,385,080 88	2,382,246 20
IX. . . . .	1,055,590 78	1,047,571 71
X. . . . .	1,704,760 74	1,700,845 05

From Districts Nos. 3 and 4,—the two Boston districts,—I have not full statistics. I am informed, however, by their Collectors, that the percentages of collections to assessments, exceed in them, as in the others, 99 50-100. In the foregoing figures, the totals for some of the Districts,—as for instance the 5th, 9th, and 10th,—include all the assessments, correct and incorrect. Deducting incorrect assessments, the percentage of collections in those districts would be equal to the percentage in the other districts; as for instance in the 1st and 2d, in whose totals such deductions are made.

her people. In the election of November they pronounced the collective will of Massachusetts at the polls. They declared her understanding of the issue in controversy, and her purpose to stand by the cause of Union and of Liberty until the prophesies of the National heart shall be fulfilled. Of a popular vote of 175,487, she gave to Abraham Lincoln, as the candidate who represented her own traditions and spirit, as well as her hope of a future for the Nation and for the People, a popular majority of 77,992. His purpose to stand by the Proclamation of Liberty finds a response in nearly all hearts, and is echoed by the overwhelming acclamation of her daughters and her sons. Nor will they "bate one jot of heart or hope" until the war shall "cease on the part of the Government *when it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.*"\*

*Amendments of the Federal Constitution.*

The proposal to amend the Federal Constitution by empowering Congress to abolish slavery is urged by the President, in his last annual message, upon the reconsideration of the House of Representatives. In the Senate it has received the needful two-thirds

\* See closing sentence of the President's Message to Congress of Dec., 1864.

majority. In the House it barely failed. It is hoped that reconsideration may disclose a change of votes, and establish the adoption by the present Congress of a measure which will ultimately extinguish slavery and prohibit it forever.

If this shall be done, it will be the welcome duty and the lasting honor of the present General Court to ratify the amendment on the part of Massachusetts. If it shall fail, I trust the President will promptly call a special session of the new Congress, by which its adoption may be considered certain. It would well become the Legislature of this Commonwealth, in such an emergency, by solemn resolution, to request the President to convene Congress for a duty so grand in purpose, as well as practical in character and exigent in importance.

I venture also to suggest the proposition of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, *repealing its inhibition of duties on exports*. A moderate tax on the exportation of cotton, and perhaps of some other articles, might be levied by Congress, which would materially increase the national revenue, without diminishing the production or sale of those articles ; while at the same time indirectly promoting their manufacture at home, and thus strengthening the

country in its competition against other nations in the markets of the world.

Had the rebellion been successful, the Southern policy would have been to impose a light revenue duty on exports, (which would have affected the Northern as well as the European buyers,) and also to impose a greatly reduced duty on European manufactures. Thus on introduction of foreign manufactured goods into the South, they hoped by discriminating against our manufactures, and by controlling seven-eighths of the navigable rivers of the continent, and of their reach into the interior, to smuggle foreign goods into the West and the North-west, despite the laws of the United States—with the intent to disintegrate the free States, to break down American manufactures, discourage skilled, intelligent labor, and reduce the laboring classes, by measures alike audacious and insidious, to the dependence held by the slave-power appropriate for the masses of men.

I desire to see not only Slavery extirpated, but its policy reversed, and an American policy inaugurated which will secure at once the freedom of the People, the strength of the Government, and the independence of American industry.

The statesmanship of the future gives cause for more anxiety than any military concern of the present.

How to combine the austerity of a government determined to vindicate its rightful power, with the parental forbearance which discriminates those who are swept into the current of treason from those who are the wanton architects of ruin; this is one of the problems. For myself, I would counsel forgiveness to the masses of our countrymen, hurried, precipitated by a superior power dominating their intelligence and their capacity of resistance, into the vortex of a ruin they neither foresaw nor even yet comprehend. Misguided, cheated, conscribed, overwhelmed, they have been led to battle by the light of their blazing homes. They have perilled their own lives while they have assailed ours, without comprehending the occasion of the war, and without the ability to avoid it. Victims of an evil, subjects of a wrong which involved their own fate, they were unable to escape its meshes or to resist its power. Let the people of Massachusetts remember that the poor oppressed democracy of Georgia and the Carolinas are their brethren. We fight to carry the school-house, the free press, the free ballot and all the independent manhood of our own New England liberty to the people of the slavery-ridden South. Delivering them from the domination of their oppressors,—as Maryland has just now delivered herself,—let them enjoy with

us the fruit and the feast of victory. Nor let sentimental politics surrender either them, or the black man, with whom they have shared the voiceless woe of his servitude, or the country on whose fate our own depends, to the possibilities of any reactionary theory. So, too, let the color of an African extraction, so long the badge of Slavery, cease to be the badge of exclusion from any of the privileges of citizenship. Let intelligent manhood enjoy that recognition and reap its due reward. Then we will restore government, order and society. Then we will reconstruct the States in rebellion, on a ground of principle and faith which will command the friendship of the Nations, the sympathy of mankind, and the benediction of God.

THE old Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, with which is associated the fame, the wisdom and the eloquence of so many American statesmen, has been set apart by Congress\* for a National Gallery of Statuary, commemorative of citizens illustrious for their historic renown or distinguished civic or military service, whose careers on earth have ended. Each State will be invited to furnish two statues in marble or bronze. Many years will elapse before this

\* Act of 2d July, 1864, Chapter 210, Section 2.

gallery of historic art will be complete. But there are already names, ample in number, belonging to history, and forming a part of the renown of our ancient Commonwealth — venerable names of men over whose graves retreating Time has long cast his shadow, and of whom such monumental commemoration would be worthy and becoming. I respectfully recommend the appointment of a Commission, to report during the present session a plan of coöperation on the part of Massachusetts in this eminently patriotic, national design.

If these honors are paid to the heroes and sages of the past, what commemoration awaits those who in this generation shall command the gratitude of posterity!

In the vestibule of the Capitol of the Commonwealth you passed to this hall of your deliberations, beneath a hundred battle-flags, war-worn, begrimed, and bloody. They are sad, but proud memorials of the transcendent crime of the Rebellion, the curse of Slavery, the elastic energy of a free Commonwealth, the glory and the grief of War.

There has been no loyal army, the shout of whose victory has not drowned the dying sigh of a son of Massachusetts. There has been no victory gained which her blood has not helped to win. Since the

War began, four hundred and thirty-four officers whose commissions bore our seal, or who were promoted by the President to higher than regimental commands, have tasted death in the defence of their Country's flag. The names of nine General officers, sixteen Colonels, seventeen Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty Majors, six Surgeons, nine Assistant-Surgeons, two Chaplains, one hundred and ten Captains, and two hundred and forty-five Lieutenants, illustrate their Roll of Honor.\* Nor will the history be deemed complete, nor our duty done, until the fate and fame of every man—to the humblest private of them all—shall have been inscribed upon the records of this Capitol,—there to remain, I trust, until the earth and sea shall give up their dead. And thus shall the Capitol itself become for every soldier-son of ours, a monument.

“Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail  
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,  
Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair,  
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

\* \* \* \* \*

Then plant it round with shade  
Of laurel ever green, and branching palm,  
With all his trophies hung, and acts enroll'd  
In copious legend, or sweet lyric song.  
Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,  
And from his memory inflame their breasts  
To matchless valour, and adventures high:  
The virgins also shall on feastful days  
Visit his tomb with flowers.”

\* A list of these in detail, is subjoined, in Appendix H.



GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :—

Standing, probably for the last time, before the General Court of Massachusetts, to assume the office of her chief executive magistrate, I cannot repress my gratitude for the opportunity I have enjoyed of serving her, at a period so stirring to the heart, when every duty is sublime ; and for the generous indulgence of her People toward my efforts for the welfare and glory of the State.

And whatever may hereafter betide or befall me or mine, MAY THE GOD OF OUR FATHERS PRESERVE OUR COMMONWEALTH !

## APPENDIX.

## [ A . ]

*Resources and Liabilities.**Liabilities on account of Railroad Corporations.*

Western Railroad Corporation,	. \$3,999,555	56
Eastern Railroad Corporation,	. 500,000	00
Norwich Railroad Corporation,	. 400,000	00
Southern Vt. R. R. Corporation,	. 200,000	00
Troy and Greenfield R. R. Corp'n,	1,474,880	00
	<hr/>	\$6,574,435 56

*State Funded Debt.*

Lunatic Hospital Scrip—		
1852, due 1865,	. \$100,000	00
1853, due 1865,	. 70,000	00
1854, due 1874,	. 94,000	00
	<hr/>	\$264,000 00
State Almshouse Scrip—		
1852, due 1872,	. \$100,000	00
1853, due 1873,	. 60,000	00
1854, due 1874,	. 50,000	00
	<hr/>	210,000 00
State House Scrip—		
1853, due 1873,	. \$65,000	00
1854, due 1874,	. 100,000	00
	<hr/>	165,000 00
Six per cent. Scrip—		
1856, due 1862,	. \$1,000	00
1856, due 1866,	. 100,000	00
	<hr/>	101,000 00
Lunatic Hospital Scrip—		
1857, due 1868,	. \$150,000	00
1857, due 1877,	. 50,000	00
	<hr/>	200,000 00
Consolidation of Statutes Scrip—		
1868, due 1870,	. . . .	150,000 00
Five per cent. Scrip—		
1861, due 1868,	. \$15,000	00
1861, due 1870,	. 21,000	00
1861, due 1872,	. 17,000	00
	<hr/>	53,000 00

## Six per cent. Scrip—

1861, due 1868, .	\$75,000 00	
1861, due 1870, .	89,000 00	
1861, due 1872, .	83,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$247,000 00

## Union Fund Loan Scrip—

1861, due 1871, .	\$205,000 00	
1861, due 1872, .	341,000 00	
1861, due 1873, .	304,000 00	
1861, due 1874, .	300,000 00	
1861, due 1875, .	420,000 00	
1861, due 1876, .	1,430,000 00	
1862, due 1877, .	400,000 00	
1862, due 1878, .	200,000 00	
	<hr/>	3,600,000 00

## Bounty Fund Loan Scrip—

1863, due 1894, .	\$200,000 00	
1864, due 1894, .	1,500,500 00	
	<hr/>	1,700,500 00

## Coast Defence Loan Scrip—

1863, due 1883, .	\$388,000 00	
1864, due 1883, .	500,000 00	
	<hr/>	888,000 00

## Back Bay Loan—

1862-63, due 1880, . . .	220,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$14,372,935 56

*Floating Debt.*

Temporary Loans due sundry B'ks. \$3,150,750 00

Deposit Loans due

Savings Banks, . \$260,500 00

Deposit Loans due

Individuals, . 3,317,818 00

Deposit Loans due

sundry Funds, . 1,108,969 00

---

4,687,287 00

Cash deposits by towns and individ-

uals on account of recruits, . 265,000 00

Outstanding claims for the quarter

ending Dec. 31, 1864, estimated, . 200,000 00

Outstanding claims for monthly pay of soldiers, . . . . .	\$218,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,521,037 00
Total liabilities, . . . . .		<hr/> <hr/> \$22,893,972 56

*Resources.*

Loans to Railroad Corporations—		
Mortgage W. R. R. Co.'s entire property, . . . . .	\$3,999,555 56	
Mortgage E. R. R. Co.'s entire property, . . . . .	500,000 00	
Mortgage N. and W. R. R. Co.'s entire property, . . . . .	400,000 00	
Troy and Greenfield R. R. entire property, . . . . .	1,474,880 00	
Sinking Fund, T. and G. R. R. .	79,218 00	
Southern Vt. R. R. Co.'s entire property, . . . . .	200,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,653,653 56

*For Funded Debt.*

Debt Extinguishment Fund,* .	\$1,157,400 00	
Union Loan Sinking Fund,* .	2,441,093 00	
Almshouse Loan Sinking Fund,* .	94,393 00	
Back Bay Lands F'd, \$376,761 00*		
B. Bay Lands unsold, 2,000,000 00†		
	<hr/>	2,376,761 00
Bounty Loan Sinking Fund,	38,580 00	
Balance of claim against the U. S.,‡	1,907,413 41	
	<hr/>	8,015,640 41
Unproductive property, . . . . .		3,187,917 33
		<hr/>
Total resources, . . . . .		\$17,857,211 30
(Exclusive of School and other Trust Funds, which amount to \$2,131,326.)		

\* Market value.

† Commissioners' estimate; the amount, if realized, to be added to the Bounty Loan Sinking Fund, per Acts 1864, chap. 313, sect. 3.

‡ This amount, when paid, is to be added to the Union Loan Sinking Fund, per Acts 1861, chap. 209, sect. 1.

## [B.]

*Revenue Receipts, 1864.*

State Tax, . . . . .	\$2,263,287 00
Bank Tax, . . . . .	630,729 06
Savings Bank Tax, . . . . .	452,399 29
Semi-annual Insurance Tax, . . . . .	101,565 18
Annual Insurance Tax, . . . . .	26,736 41
Premium of sale of Scrip, . . . . .	126,275 33
Corporation Tax,* . . . . .	1,718,948 45
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	520,376 89
	<hr/>
	\$5,840,317 61

*Payments or Disbursements, 1864.*

Executive Department, . . . . .	\$31,354 75
Secretary's Department, . . . . .	21,675 33
Treasurer's Department, . . . . .	19,765 09
Auditor's Department, . . . . .	8,761 35
Attorney-General's Department, . . . . .	17,272 36
Bank Commissioners, . . . . .	8,170 01
Insurance Commissioners, . . . . .	6,268 91
Agricultural Department, . . . . .	43,985 14
Sergeant-at-Arms' Department, . . . . .	16,292 96
Judiciary Department, . . . . .	154,248 90
Legislative Department, . . . . .	231,099 81
Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Surgeon- General's Departments, . . . . .	412,714 37
State aid, &c., to Soldiers, . . . . .	2,367,278 28
Charitable, . . . . .	349,871 89
Correctional, . . . . .	185,683 08
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	327,972 83
Interest, . . . . .	463,564 70
Premium on coin, . . . . .	436,278 19
	<hr/>
	\$5,102,257 95
Excess of receipts, . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$738,059 66

\* A very large portion of this tax is to be refunded to the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth, as soon as the accounts can be made up.

## [ C. ]

*Detailed Statement of Men furnished by Massachusetts,  
as recapitulated in the Governor's Annual Address of  
January, 1864.*

*Three Years Men, Previous to the Call of July, 1862.*

1st Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,047
2d Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,046
7th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,046
9th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,047
10th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,047
11th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,050
12th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,055
13th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,021
14th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,305
15th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,040
16th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,003
17th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	951
18th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,012
19th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	852
20th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	762
21st Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,007
22d Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,050
23d Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,062
24th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	989
25th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,032
26th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,050
27th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	983
28th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	950
29th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	881
30th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	929
31st Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	941
1st Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	170
2d Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	152
3d Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	157
4th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	154
5th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	156
6th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	139
7th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	152
8th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	155

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SENATE—No. 1.

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Cavalry, 1861, . . . . .	1,857
Sharpshooters, 1861, . . . . .	208
Recruits up to August, 1862, . . . . .	2,279
Co. "B," 40th N. Y. Volunteers, . . . . .	101
Co. "H," 1st Excelsior Brigade, . . . . .	89
Co. "D," 5th Excelsior Brigade, . . . . .	90
Men in Union Coast Guard, . . . . .	233
	<hr/>
	32,250

*Three Years Men, under the Call of July, 1862.*

32d Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	1,018
33d Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	942
34th Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	1,027
35th Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	1,018
36th Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	1,015
37th Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	979
38th Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	1,018
39th Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	987
40th Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	992
41st Regiment Infantry, 1862, . . . . .	1,127
9th Battery Artillery, 1862, . . . . .	152
10th Battery Artillery, 1862, . . . . .	156
1st Company Artillery, 1862, (Cabot's Battalion,) . . . . .	147
2d Company Artillery, 1862, (Cabot's Battalion,) . . . . .	140
3d Company Artillery, 1862, (3d Reg't Heavy Artil'y,) . . . . .	156
Recruits from August, 1862, to May 19, 1863, . . . . .	5,209
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	16,083

*Nine Months Men.*

3d Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	1,007
4th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	982
5th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	997
6th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	913
8th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	962
42d Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	998
43d Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	1,024
44th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	1,023
45th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	1,005
46th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	983



47th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	1,024
48th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	996
49th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	948
50th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	964
51st Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	961
52d Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	940
53d Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	958
11th Battery Light Artillery, . . . . .	152

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Nine months men, . . . . . 16,837

Reduced to three years by dividing by 4, . . . . . 4,209

*Additional Three Years Men, up to October 17, 1863.*

2d Regiment Cavalry, . . . . .	1,190
New Battalion for 1st Regiment Cavalry, . . . . .	60
2d Regiment Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	1,073
4th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	152
5th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	144
6th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	133
7th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	178
8th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	135
9th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	141
10th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	132
54th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	1,029
55th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	1,023
12th Battery Light Artillery, . . . . .	135
13th Battery Light Artillery, . . . . .	147
15th Battery Light Artillery, . . . . .	172
Recruits for old Regiments and Companies, . . . . .	509
4 Regiments and 11 Co's, and Recruits for three years, . . . . .	6,353

RECAPITULATION.

Three years men raised before the call of July, 1862, . . . . .	32,250
Under the call of July, 1862, . . . . .	16,083
16,837 nine months men, equal, when reduced to three years men, to . . . . .	4,209
Volunteers enlisted and mustered between January 1, 1863, and October 17, 1863, . . . . .	6,353
Total, according to last Annual Address, . . . . .	58,895

*Detailed Statement of Men furnished by Massachusetts, in addition to those included in the foregoing Recapitulation.*

2d Regiment Heavy Artillery, (additional,) . .	788
3d Regiment Heavy Artillery, (additional,) . .	358
1st Regiment Cavalry, (new battalion,) (additional,) .	360
4th Regiment Cavalry, . . . . .	1,001
5th Regiment Cavalry, (colored,) . . . . .	1,016
56th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	965
57th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	924
58th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	845
59th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	947
11th Battery Light Artillery, (re-enlisted,) . . .	155
14th Battery Light Artillery, . . . . .	147
16th Battery Light Artillery, . . . . .	149
Men enlisted at Fortress Monroe, by Capt. Wilder, .	88
Band for 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps, . .	16
Band for 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, . .	16
Band for 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps, . .	15
Band for 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, . .	16
Band for 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps, . .	15
Band for 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps, . .	15
Band for Corps d' Afrique, No. 1, . . . . .	16
Band for Corps d' Afrique, No. 2, . . . . .	16
	<hr/>
	7,868

United States Provost-Marshal's enlistments for old organizations from October 17, 1863, to January 1, 1864,—

First District, . . . . .	10
Third District, . . . . .	67
Fourth District, . . . . .	35
Fifth District, . . . . .	46
Sixth District, . . . . .	42
Seventh District, . . . . .	55
Eighth District, . . . . .	44
Ninth District, . . . . .	101
Tenth District, . . . . .	19—
	419

Product of draft of July, 1863,—

Conscripts, . . . . .	743
Substitutes, . . . . .	2,325
Paid commutation, . . . . .	3,622—
	6,690

Veteran Reserve Corps and United States Regulars,	.	3,167
Recruits for old organizations,	. . . . .	5,428

## Re-enlisted Veteran Volunteers,—

1st Regiment Infantry,	. . .	16
2d Regiment Infantry,	. . .	155
7th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	62
9th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	25
10th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	146
11th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	98
12th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	16
13th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	21
14th Regiment Infantry, (1st Hea. Art.,)		532
15th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	64
16th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	96
17th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	184
18th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	139
19th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	160
20th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	173
21st Regiment Infantry,	. . .	237
22d Regiment Infantry,	. . .	83
23d Regiment Infantry,	. . .	232
24th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	415
25th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	423
26th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	546
27th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	338
28th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	157
29th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	149
30th Regiment Infantry,	. . .	357
31st Regiment Infantry,	. . .	330
32d Regiment Infantry,	. . .	360
1st Regiment Cavalry,	. . .	187
1st Regiment Cavalry, (Indep't Batt'n,)		47
1st Regiment Cavalry, (Indep't Batt'n,)		86
1st Battalion Heavy Art'y, (Ft. Warren,)		60
1st Battery Light Artillery,	. .	33
2d Battery Light Artillery,	. .	23
3d Battery Light Artillery,	. .	38
4th Battery Light Artillery,	. .	93
5th Battery Light Artillery,	. .	43

6th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	56	
7th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	19	
10th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	3	
	<hr/>	6,202
Men in Navy whose names were borne upon the enrolment lists, and who were credited by the United States' Provost-Marshal-General, prior to February 24, 1864,		1,526
Enlistments in Navy from February 24, 1864, to July 1, 1864, credited as above, . . . . .		948
Gallop's Island—Recruits for old organizations,—		
For the month of July, 1864, . . .	805	
For the month of August, 1864, . . .	1,037	
For the month of September, 1864, . . .	1,141	
For the month of October, 1864, . . .	221	
For the month of November, 1864, . . .	469	
3d Regiment Heavy Artillery, Sept. 17, (additional,) . . . . .	146	
4th Regiment Heavy Artillery, . . .	1,660	
29th Unattached Co. Heavy Artillery, . . .	147	
30th Unattached Co. Heavy Artillery, . . .	146	
61st Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	573	
	<hr/>	6,345
Enlistments in Rebel States under Act of July 4, 1864,—		
White men, . . . . .	68	
Colored men, . . . . .	770	
	<hr/>	838
Enlistments in Navy from July 1st to December 1st, . . .	1,935	
Credits by Naval Commissioners, . . . . .		16,625
Enlistments in Veteran Reserve Corps from July 1st to December 1st, 1864, . . . . .		1,002
Enlistments in United States Regulars from July 1st to December 1st, 1864, . . . . .		865
Enlistments in Marine Corps from July 1st to December 1st, 1864, . . . . .		62
Draft, May and June, 1864, . . . . .	2,056	
Draft, substitutes for enrolled men, . . . . .		3,130
Six unattached companies of Infantry for one year's service, viz.: the 2d, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 25th, . . .		573

**Enlistments from Dec. 1 to Dec. 22, 1864, namely:—**

**Enlistments by Provost-Marshal-General of State,—**

White men, . . . . .	42	
Colored men, . . . . .	188	
Number of men reported to Provost-Marshal-General of State as having been mustered, but rolls not received, . .	129	
Gallop's Island, recruits for old organizations, . . . . .	484	
Naval enlistments, . . . . .	20	
	<hr/>	863
		<hr/>
		66,542

RECAPITULATION.	Total.	Included in previous credits.	Additional.
New Battalion for 1st Regiment Cavalry, . . .	420	60	360
4th Regiment Cavalry, . . . . .	1,001	—	1,001
5th " " . . . . .	1,016	—	1,016
2d Regiment Heavy Artillery, . . . . .	1,861	1,073	788
3d* " " " " . . . . .	1,379	875	504
4th " " " " . . . . .	1,660	—	1,660
29th " " " " unattached company, . . .	293	—	293
30th " " " " " " " " . . . . .			
11th Battery Light Artillery, (re-enlisted,) . .	155	—	155
14th " " " " . . . . .	147	—	147
16th " " " " . . . . .	149	—	149
56th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	965	—	965
57th " " " " . . . . .	924	—	924
58th " " " " . . . . .	845	—	845
59th " " " " . . . . .	947	—	947
61st " " " " . . . . .	573	—	573
Six unattached Companies Infantry, . . . . .	573	—	573
Men enlisted at Fortress Monroe in 1863, . .	88	—	88
Veteran Reserve Corps and U. S. Regulars, .	5,034	—	5,034
Recruits for old organizations, . . . . .	9,101	—	9,101
Re-enlisted Veterans, . . . . .	6,202	—	6,202
Enlistments by Provost-Marshals, . . . . .	1,257	—	1,257
Draft of July, 1863, . . . . .	6,690	—	6,690
Draft of May and June, 1864, . . . . .	2,056	—	2,056
Substitutes for Enrolled Men, . . . . .	3,130	—	3,130
Bands, . . . . .	125	—	125
Enlistments in Dec. 1864, up to Dec. 22, . .	863	—	863

\* Formed from twelve unattached companies; namely, the Third, and Sixth to Sixteenth, inclusive.

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## SENATE—No. 1.

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Total furnished for the army, during the last year, . . .	45,446
Naval enlistments, determined by the Naval Commission, . . .	16,625
Other naval enlistments credited during the year, . . .	4,409
Marine Corps, . . . . .	62
	<hr/>
Total of new credits, . . . . .	66,542
Total of old credits, which, reduced to the three years' standard, were . . . . .	58,895
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	†125,437

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† See also table in Appendix, [D.]



[E.]  
*Unattached Companies in Service of United States for Ninety (90) Days.*

ORGANIZATION.	Name of Commander.	Date of Muster.	NUMBER.		Aggregate.
			Commiss'd Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
1st Company Infantry,	Captain Lewis J. Bird, . . .	Apr. 29, 1864, .	3	95	98
2d "	" Francis E. Porter, . .	May 3, " .	3	84	87
3d "	" Luther Dame, . . .	" 3, " .	3	82	85
4th "	" Alpheus J. Hilbourn, .	" 3, " .	3	96	99
5th "	" David H. Dyer, . . .	" 4, " .	3	98	101
6th "	" Charles P. Winslow, .	" 4, " .	3	80	83
7th "	" Albert E. Proctor, . .	" 4, " .	3	83	86
8th "	" Augustine L. Hamilton, .	" 10, " .	3	94	97
9th "	" George H. Smith, . . .	" 10, " .	3	83	86
10th "	" George A. Perry, . . .	" 10, " .	3	97	100
11th "	" Jeremiah C. Bacheller, .	" 16, " .	3	90	93
12th "	" Charles F. Walcott, . .	" 16, " .	3	98	101
13th "	" Robert W. Reeves, . .	" 16, " .	3	90	93
Totals, . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	39	1,170	1,209



[F.] *Regiments and Companies in Service of United States for One Hundred Days.*

ORGANIZATION	Name of Commander.	Date of Muster.	NUMBER.		Aggregate.
			Commiss'd Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
5th Regiment Infantry, . . . . .	Colonel George H. Pierson, . . .	July 28, 1864, . . .	30	886	916
6th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" A. S. Follansbee, . . .	" 20, " " " " " " " " " "	36	944	980
8th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Benjamin F. Peach, . . .	" 26, " " " " " " " " " "	30	860	890
42d " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Isaac S. Burrill, . . .	" 22, " " " " " " " " " "	35	906	941
60th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Ansel D. Wass, . . .	" - " " " " " " " " " "	30	878	908
15th Unattached Company Infantry, . . .	Captain Isaac A. Jennings, . . .	July 29, 1864, . . .	3	88	91
16th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" John F. Croff, . . .	Aug. 6, " " " " " " " " " "	3	83	86
17th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" John G. Barnes, . . .	" 5, " " " " " " " " " "	3	98	101
18th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Otis A. Baker, . . .	" 6, " " " " " " " " " "	3	82	85
19th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" James M. Mason, . . .	" 9, " " " " " " " " " "	3	80	83
20th " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Lewis Soule, . . .	" 11, " " " " " " " " " "	3	87	90
21st " " " " " " " " " " " "	" David H. Dyer, . . .	" 11, " " " " " " " " " "	3	98	101
22d " " " " " " " " " " " "	" John W. Marble, . . .	" 18, " " " " " " " " " "	3	85	88
23d " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Jabez M. Lyle, . . .	" 18, " " " " " " " " " "	3	98	101
Totals, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	188	5,273	5,461

[G.]

*Statement showing the actual number of Men furnished by Massachusetts for the service of the United States for the several terms of service :*

ORGANIZATIONS, TERMS, &c.	Number.	Aggregate.
<i>Three Months' Service, 1861.</i>		
Four (4) regiments Infantry, . . . . }	. . .	3,736
One (1) battalion Riflemen, . . . . }		
One (1) battery Light Artillery, . . . . }		
<i>Three Years Men in Army.</i>		
Forty (40) regiments Infantry, . . . . }	54,187	
Five (5) regiments Cavalry, . . . . }		
Three (3) regiments Heavy Artillery, . . . . }		
One (1) battalion Heavy Artillery, . . . . }		
Sixteen (16) batteries Light Artillery, . . . . }		
Two (2) companies Sharpshooters, . . . . }	26,091	
Recruits, including drafted men, for above organizations, . . . .		
Men for Regular Army, Veteran Reserve Corps and other organizations, . . . .	9,790	96,270
Re-enlistments in State organizations, . . . .	6,202	
<i>One Year Men in Army.</i>		
One (1) regiment Infantry, (6 companies,) . . . . }	. . .	3,099
One (1) regiment Heavy Artillery, . . . . }		
Eight (8) unattached Companies, . . . . }		
<i>Nine Months Men.</i>		
Seventeen (17) regiments Infantry, . . . .	. . .	16,685
<i>One Hundred Days Men.</i>		
Five (5) regiments Infantry, . . . . }	. . .	5,461
Nine (9) unattached Companies, . . . . }		
<i>Ninety Days Men.</i>		
Thirteen (13) unattached companies Infantry, . . . .	. . .	1,209
<i>Men in Navy.</i>		
Number for one year, . . . . .	8,074	26,163
“ for two years, . . . . .	3,204	
“ for three years, . . . . .	13,929	
“ term not given, . . . . .	956	
Number enlisted in December, 1864, up to the 22d of the month, . . . . .	. . .	863
		153,486

## [ H. ]

*List of Massachusetts Officers who have Died in the Service during the War. \**

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>First Regiment.</i>			
Charles P. Chandler, .	Major, .	June 30, 1862,	Killed, battle of Glendale.
Neill K. Gunn, .	Assist. Surgeon, .	" 3, 1863,	Died, Potomac Creek Hospital, Falmouth, Va.
Charles E. Rand, .	Captain, .	May 2, "	Killed, Chancellorsville, Va.
Moses H. Warren, .	" "	" 12, 1864,	" Spottsylvania, Va.
William H. Sutherland,	First Lieut.,	June 30, 1862,	" before Richmond, Va.
John M. Mandeville, .	" "	Aug. 30, "	" Bull Run, Va.
Henry Hartley, .	" "	July 2, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
Elijah B. Gill, Jr., .	Second Lieut.,	" 21, 1861,	" Bull Run, Va.
William H. B. Smith, .	" "	" 18, "	" Blackstone Ford, Va.
George Harris, .	" "	Aug. 30, 1862,	" second Bull Run.
<i>Second Regiment.</i>			
Wilder Dwight, .	Lieut. Colonel, .	Sept. 19, 1862,	Died of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17th.
James Savage, Jr., .	" "	Oct. 22, "	" " Cedar Mountain, Va.
James Wightman, .	Assist. Surgeon, .	June 15, 1863,	" " "
William H. Heath, .	Surgeon, .	Aug. 28, 1864,	" of disease.
Charles R. Mudge, .	Lieut. Colonel, .	July 3, 1863,	Killed, Gettysburg, Pa.
Edward G. Abbott, .	Captain, .	Aug. 9, 1862,	" Cedar Mountain, Va.
Richard Cary, .	" "	" 9, "	" " "
Richard C. Goodwin, .	" "	" 9, "	" " "
William B. Williams, .	" "	" 9, "	" " "
Thomas R. Robeson, .	" "	July 3, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.

Thomas B. Fox, .	Captain, .	July 25, 1863,	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Va.
Stephen G. Perkins, .	First Lieut.,	Aug. 9, 1862,	Killed, Cedar Mountain, Va.
William D. Sedgwick,	" "	" "	" Antietam, on General Sedgwick's Staff.
Gerald Fitzgerald,	" "	May 3, 1863,	" Chancellorsville, Va.
Henry W. D. Stone, .	Second Lieut.,	July 3, " "	" Gettysburg, Va.
<i>Seventh Regiment.</i>			
Prentiss M. Whiting, .	Captain, .	May 4, 1863,	Died of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
Jesse D. Bullock, .	First Lieut.,	June 25, 1862,	" " Fair Oaks, Va.
Albert A. Tillson,	" "	May 3, 1863,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Henry W. Nichols,	" "	" 12, 1864,	Died of wounds, Spottsylvania, Va.
Peleg Mitchell, .	Second Lieut.,	Aug. 10, 1862,	" "
<i>Ninth Regiment.</i>			
Thomas Cass, .	Colonel, .	July 12, 1862,	Died, in Boston, of wounds received before Richmond.
Robert Peard, .	Lieut. Colonel,	Jan. 27, " "	" of disease.
Thomas Mooney, .	First Lieut., Q'r,	Mar. 17, 1863,	Accidentally killed at a hurdle race.
William Madigan,	Captain, .	June 27, 1862,	Killed, Gaines' Mills, Va.
John Carey, .	" "	" 27, " "	" " " "
Jeremiah O'Neil,	" "	" 27, " "	" " " "
James E. McCafferty, .	" "	" 27, " "	" " " "
William A. Phelan, .	" "	May 5, 1864,	" Wilderness, Va.
James W. McNamara,	Captain, .	" "	Died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
John H. Rafferty, .	First Lieut.,	July 1, 1862,	Killed, Malvern Hill, Va.
Edward McSweeney, .	" "	" 1, " "	" " " "
Richard P. Nugent, .	" "	June 27, " "	" Gaines Mills, Va.
Archibald Simpson, .	" "	May 5, 1864,	" Wilderness, Va.

\* This list is made as perfect as the reports furnished at the Commonwealth Head-quarters permit. The correction of any error or omission noticed by the reader, will be gladly received, and the information used in a subsequent edition.

*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Ninth Regiment.</i>			
Nicholas C. Flaherty, .	First Lieut.,	May 5, 1864,	Killed, Wilderness, Va.
Francis O'Dowd, .	Second Lieut.,	June 27, 1862,	" Gaines Mills, Va.
Charles B. McGinniskin, .	" "	" "	Died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Philip E. Redmond, .	" "	Sept. 17, 1863,	" in Hospital at Washington, D. C.
James O'Neil, .	" "	May 9, 1864,	Killed, Wilderness, Va.
<i>Tenth Regiment.</i>			
Dexter F. Parker, .	Major,	" "	Died of wounds received May 12, 1864.
Ozro Miller, .	" "	" "	Deceased.
Elisha Smart, .	Captain,	May 31, 1862,	Killed, Seven Pines, Va.
Edwin E. Day, .	" "	" 31, "	" " "
James H. Wetherell, .	" "	June 20, 1864,	Died.
William A. Ashley, .	First Lieut.,	May 5, 1864,	Killed, Wilderness, Va.
Edwin B. Bartlett, .	" "	" 18, "	" Spottsylvania, Va.
Alanson E. Munyan, .	" "	" 21, "	Died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va.
George F. Polley, .	" "	" "	Killed.
Benjamin F. Leland, .	Second Lieut.,	" 31, 1862,	" Seven Pines, Va.
N. P. A. Blair, .	" "	July 11, 1862,	Died at Harrison's Landing, Va.
Alfred E. Midgley, .	" "	" "	" of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
<i>Eleventh Regiment.</i>			
William Blaisdell, .	Colonel,	June 23, 1864,	Killed before Petersburg, Va.
George F. Tileston, .	Lieut. Colonel,	Aug. 29, 1862,	" Bull Run.
Luther V. Bell, .	Surgeon,	" "	Died in line of duty.

Benjamin Stone, Jr.,	•	Captain,	•	Sept. 10, 1862,	Died of wounds received at Bull Run.
Albert M. Gannell,	•	"	•	Dec. 17, 1863,	Killed at Charlestown, Mass., run over by railroad car.
David A. Granger,	•	"	•	Oct. 27, 1864,	Left on field, supposed dead, Petersburg, Va.
Alexander McTavish,	•	"	•	Sept. 27, "	Killed, Petersburg, Va.
Peter T. Goldie,	•	First Lieut.,	•	Sept. 13, "	Died of wounds.
Thomas G. Bowden,	•	"	•	July 21, 1861,	" Bull Run, Va.
Alonzo Coy,	•	"	•	"	"
William R. Porter,	•	"	•	Aug. 29, 1862,	" Bull Run, Va.
John Munn,	•	"	•	May 3, 1863,	" of wounds.
John S. Harris,	•	"	•	" 3, "	" " Chancellorsville, Va.
William B. Morrill,	•	"	•	"	" of disease.
William B. Mitchell,	•	Second Lieut.,	•	July 30, 1863,	" at Mass. General Hospital, Boston.
<i>Tenelfth Regiment.</i>					
Fletcher Webster,	•	Colonel,	•	Aug. 30, 1862,	Killed, Bull Run, Va.
Elisba M. Burbank,	•	Major,	•	Nov. 29, "	Died of wounds received at Antietam, Md.
Albert A. Kendall,	•	Assist. Surgeon,	•	Sept. 17, "	Killed at Antietam, Md.
David Allen, Jr.,	•	Lieut. Colonel,	•	May 5, 1864,	" Wilderness, Va.
Richard H. Kimball,	•	Captain,	•	Aug. 30, 1862,	" Bull Run, Va.
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Jr.,	•	Captain,	•	Aug. 9, 1862,	Killed, Cedar Mountain, Va.
John Ripley,	•	"	•	"	Died of wounds.
John S. Stoddard,	•	"	•	May 10, 1864,	Killed, Spottsylvania, Va.
Wm. G. White,	•	First Lieut.,	•	Sept. 17, "	Died of wounds received at Antietam, Md.
Arthur Dehon,	•	"	•	Dec. 13, 1862,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Lysander F. Cushing,	•	"	•	Sept. 17, "	" Antietam, Md.
Francis Thomas,	•	"	•	July 2, 1864,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
Charles G. Russell,	•	"	•	"	"
William Robinson,	•	"	•	May 14, "	Died of wounds, received at Spottsylvania, Va.
David B. Burrill,	•	"	•	" 24, "	Killed, North Anna River, Va.
George W. Orne,	•	Second Lieut.,	•	"	Died of wounds received in action.
Edward J. Kidder,	•	"	•	" 10, "	Killed.

*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE.	REMARKS.
<i>Thirteenth Regiment.</i>			
George Bush, . . .	Captain, .	April 30, 1863,	Killed, by shell, Fitz Hugh House, Va.
Charles W. Whitcomb, .	First Lieut.,	May 8, 1864,	" Wilderness, Va.
Josiah H. Steward, .	" . . .	" 10, "	Died of wounds, Wilderness, Va.
Wm. Cordwell, . . .	Second Lieut.,	April 30, 1863,	Killed, by shell, Fitz Hugh House, Va.
<i>Fifteenth Regiment.</i>			
George H. Ward, . . .	Colonel, .	July 2, "	Killed, Gettysburg, Pa.
Samuel F. Haven, Jr., .	Surgeon, .	Dec. 13, "	" Fredericksburg, Va.
Clarke S. Simonds, . .	Captain, .	Sept. 17, 1861,	" Antietam, Md.
Moses W. Gatchell, . .	" . . .	Oct. 21, 1862,	" Ball's Bluff, Va.
John Murkland, . . .	" . . .	July 2, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
Hans P. Jorgenson, . .	" . . .	" 2, "	" "
Charles H. Stevens, . .	" . . .	Oct. 15, "	Died of wounds received at Manassas Junction, Oct. 14, 1863.
Nelson Bartholomew, .	First Lieut.,	Nov. 21, 1861,	" in Philadelphia, Pa.
Richard Derby, . . .	" . . .	Sept. 17, 1862,	Killed, Antietam, Md.
Thomas J. Spurr, . . .	" . . .	" 27, "	Died of wounds received at Antietam, Md.
Frank S. Corbin, . . .	" . . .	" 17, "	Killed, Antietam, Md.
Elisha G. Buss, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Dwight Newbury, . . .	" . . .	Nov. 27, 1863,	" " " Robertson's Tavern, Va.
George B. Simonds, . .	" . . .	May 10, 1864,	Killed, Spottsylvania, Va.
J. William Grout, . . .	" . . .	Oct. 21, 1861,	" Ball's Bluff, Va.
Caleb H. Arnold, . . .	Second Lieut.,	July 20, 1863,	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
<i>Sixteenth Regiment.</i>			
Powell T. Wyman, . .	Colonel, .	June 30, 1863,	Killed, Glendale, Va.

Arthur B. Fuller,	Chaplain,	Dec. 12, 1862,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Waldo Merriam,	Lieut. Colonel,	May 12, 1864,	" Spottsylvania, Va.
Leander G. King,	Captain,	July 2, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
Charles R. Johnson,	"	17, "	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
Alexander J. Dallas,	"	May 3, "	Killed, Chancellorsville, Va.
David W. Roche,	"	July 3, "	" Gettysburg, Pa.
Joseph S. Hills,	"	May 6, "	" Wilderness, Va.
John Rowe,	"	"	Died of wounds received May 31, 1864.
James R. Darracott,	First Lieut.,	Aug. 29, 1862,	Killed, Bull Run, Va.
Francis P. H. Rogers,	"	June 18, "	" Fair Oaks, Va.
George F. Brown,	"	July 3, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
John H. Woodfin,	"	May 6, 1864,	" Wilderness, Va.
James E. Sharp,	Second Lieut.,	Mar. 20, 1863,	" on Railroad, at Kingston, R. I.
Hiram B. Banks,	"	Aug. 29, 1862,	" Bull Run, Va.
George S. Evans,	"	Nov. 11, "	Died.
Hiram Rowe,	"	May 10, 1863,	" of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Samuel G. Savage,	"	" 11, "	" " "
<i>Seventeenth Regiment.</i>			
Thomas J. C. Amory,	Colonel,	Oct. 7, 1864,	" of yellow fever, at Newbern, N. C.
Levi P. Thompson,	Captain,	Sept. 20, 1862,	" of disease.
Barnabas N. Mann,	First Lieut.,	Oct. 8, 1864,	" at Charleston, S. C.,—Rebel Prison.
George W. Tufts,	"	" 27, 1861,	"
<i>Eighteenth Regiment.</i>			
George C. Ruby,	Captain,	Dec. 13, 1862,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Joseph W. Collingwood,	"	" 24, "	Died of wounds.
Charles W. Carroll,	"	Aug. 30, "	Killed, Bull Run, Va.
William G. Hewins,	"	May 3, 1863,	" Chancellorsville, Va.
Charles F. Pray,	"	June 3, 1864,	" Bethesda Church, Va.



*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Rank.	Remarks.
<i>Eighteenth Regiment—Con.</i>			
George F. Hodges, . . .	First Lieut., Adj.	Jan. 31, 1862,	Died.
Warren D. Russell, . . .	" "	Aug. 30, "	Killed, Bull Run, Va.
Pardon Almy, Jr., . . .	Second Lieut., .	" 30, "	" "
John Dwight Isbell, . . .	" "	July 16, "	Died.
James B. Hancock, . . .	" "	Dec. 13, "	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
George F. Weston, . . .	" "	Jan. 5, 1864,	Died.
<i>Nineteenth Regiment.</i>			
Henry J. How, . . .	Major, .	June 30, 1862,	Killed, Fair Oaks, Va.
John E. Hill, . . .	Assist't Surgeon,	Sept. 11, 1862,	Died.
George W. Batchelder, . . .	Captain, .	" 17, "	Killed, Antietam, Md.
Dudley C. Mumford, . . .	" "	May 31, 1864,	" Prospect Hill, Va.
David Lee, . . .	First Lieut., .	June 30, 1862,	"
Edgar M. Newcomb, . . .	" "	Dec. 19, "	Died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.
Herman Donath, . . .	" "	July 3, 1863,	Killed, Gettysburg, Pa.
John J. Ferris, . . .	" "	May 12, 1864,	" Spotsylvania, Va.
John B. Thompson, . . .	" "	June 3, "	" Coal Harbor, Va.
Charles B. Warner, . . .	Second Lieut., .	" 25, 1862,	" Fair Oaks, Va.
Thomas Claffey, . . .	" "	Dec. 13, "	" Fredericksburg, Va.
Sherman S. Robinson, . . .	" "	July 3, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
<i>Twentieth Regiment.</i>			
Edward H. R. Revere, . . .	Assist't Surgeon,	Sept. 17, 1862,	" Antietam, Md.
Ferdinand Dreher, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, .	May 1, 1863,	Died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.

Paul J. Revere, .	Colonel,	July 5, 1863,	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Henry L. Abbott,	Major,	May 6, 1864,	Killed, Wilderness, Va.
Henry L. Patten,	"	Sept. 12, "	Died of wounds.
Alois Babo,	Captain,	Oct. 21, 1861,	Drowned at Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va.
Charles F. Cabot,	"	Dec. 11, 1863,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Thomas M. McKay,	"	Oct. 6, "	Murdered at Camp Culpepper, Va.
James J. Lowell,	First Lieut.,	July 6, 1862,	Killed, before Richmond, Va.
Henry Ropes,	"	July 3, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
Henry M. Bond,	"	May 14, 1864,	" by guerrillas after being wounded.
Edward Sturgis,	"	" 10, "	" Spotsylvania, Va.
L. E. Hibbard,	"	" 10, "	"
Reinhold Wesselhoeft,	Second Lieut.,	Oct. 21, 1861,	Drowned at Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va.
William L. Putnam,	"	" 22, "	Died of wounds received at Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va.
Robert S. Beckwith,	"	Dec. 31, 1862,	" " " Fredericksburg, Va.
Leander T. Alley,	"	" 13, "	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Sumner Paine,	"	July 3, 1863,	" Gettysburg, Pa.
<i>Twenty-First Regiment.</i>			
Joseph P. Rice,	Lieut. Colonel,	Sept. 1, 1862,	" Chantilly, Va.
John D. Frazer,	Captain,	" 24, "	Died of wounds received at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
Ira J. Kelton,	"	" 24, "	" " " " " "
William H. Clark,	Captain,	Aug. 16, 1864,	Died of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Orange S. Sampson,	"	Sept. 30, "	Killed at Petersburg, Va.
Charles Goss,	"	June 17, "	" " " "
Charles K. Stoddard,	First Lieut.,	Sept. 30, 1861,	Killed, (shot by a sentinel.)
Frazer A. Stearns,	"	Mar. 14, 1862,	" at Newbern, N. C.
Henry A. Beckwith,	"	Sept. 6, "	Died of wounds received at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
Frederick A. Bemis,	"	" 1, "	" at Chantilly, Va.
Charles Coolidge,	Second Lieut.,	Mar. 30, "	" from disease.
William B. Hill,	"	Sept. 1, "	Killed at Chantilly, Va.
Henry C. Holbrook,	"	" 17, "	" Antietam, Md.

*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Twenty-Second Regiment.</i>			
Jesse A. Gove, . . .	Colonel, . . .	June 27, 1862,	Killed before Richmond (Gaines' Mills, Va.)
John F. Dunning, . . .	Captain, . . .	" 27, "	" " "
Samuel I. Thompson, . . .	" . . .	Aug. 4, "	Died of wounds received at Malvern Hill, Va.
Benjamin Davis, . . .	" . . .	May 4, "	Killed, Wilderness, Va.
Joseph H. Baxter, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	Died of wounds received June 3, 1864.
Robert T. Bourne, . . .	" . . .	Sept. 23, 1864,	" " "
Thomas F. Salter, . . .	First Lieut., . . .	June 27, 1862,	Killed, Gaines' Mills, Va.
Horace S. Dunn, . . .	Second Lieut., . . .	May 22, "	Died.
George W. Gordon, . . .	" " . . .	June 27, "	Killed, Gaines' Mills, Va.
Daniel J. Haynes, . . .	" " . . .	Oct. 20, "	Died.
Charles K. Knowles, . . .	" " . . .	July 11, 1863,	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
<i>Twenty-Third Regiment.</i>			
Henry Merritt, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, . . .	Mar. 14, 1862,	Killed, Newbern, N. C.
John G. Chambers, . . .	" . . .	July 13, 1864,	Died of wounds received at Fort Johnson, Va., May 16, 1864.
Thomas Russell, . . .	Captain, . . .	Dec. 8, 1862,	Died.
Richard F. Wheeler, . . .	First Lieut., . . .	June 2, 1864,	Died of wounds received at Fort Johnson, Va., May 16, 1864.
John Goodwin, Jr., . . .	Second Lieut., . . .	Feb. 8, 1862,	Killed, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Westover Greenleaf, . . .	" " . . .	Aug. 11, 1862,	Died.
<i>Twenty-Fourth Regiment.</i>			
James A. Perkins, . . .	First Lieut., . . .	Aug. 26, 1863,	Killed before Charleston, S. C.
Mason A. Rea, . . .	" " . . .	May 16, 1864,	"
Nathaniel S. Barstow, . . .	" " . . .	" 22, "	Died.

Charles G. Ward,	•	First Lieut.,	•	May 16, 1864,	Killed.
Jesse S. Williams,	•	" "	•	Aug. 16, "	"
Edgar Clough,	•	Second Lieut.,	•	May 16, 1864,	Died of wounds.
Oliver H. Walker,	•	" "	•	Jan. 3, "	" " received August 17, 1864.
William Thorne,	•	" "	•	Aug. 20, "	"
<i>Twenty-Fifth Regiment.</i>					
Thomas O. Neil,	•	Captain,	•	June 3, "	Killed, Coal Harbor, Va.
William Daly,	•	First Lieut.,	•	" 23, "	Died of wounds received at Coal Harbor, Va., June 3.
Henry McConville,	•	" " Adj't.,	•	" 12, "	" " "
Henry Matthews,	•	" "	•	" 3, "	Killed, Coal Harbor, Va.
Charles E. Upton,	•	" "	•	May 9, "	" Harrowfield Church, Va.
Charles H. Pelton,	•	Second Lieut.,	•	June 3, "	" Coal Harbor, Va.
James Graham,	•	" "	•	" 3, "	" " "
<i>Twenty-Sixth Regiment.</i>					
James Monroe,	•	First Lt. Q. M.,	•	Nov. 18, 1862,	Died from disease.
Eusebius S. Clarke,	•	Major,	•	Oct. 17, 1864,	" of wounds, received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Enos W. Thayer,	•	Captain,	•	" 10, "	" " "
Albert Tilden,	•	First Lieut.,	•	" 21, "	" " Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
John H. P. White,	•	" "	•	July 10, 1863,	" at New Orleans, La.
Winfield H. Benham,	•	" "	•	May 18, "	" of typhoid fever.
<i>Twenty-Seventh Regiment.</i>					
Franklin L. Hunt,	•	Assist't Surgeon,	•	Nov. 18, 1862,	Killed.
William A. Walker,	•	Major,	•	June 3, "	Killed, Coal Harbor, Va.
Henry A. Hubbard,	•	Captain,	•	Feb. 12, "	Died from disease, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Charles D. Sanford,	•	" "	•	May 16, "	Killed, Fort Darling, Va.
Edward K. Wilcox,	•	" "	•	June 3, "	" Coal Harbor, Va.
Frederick C. Wright,	•	First Lieut.,	•	" 27, "	Died of wounds received at Coal Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.

*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Twenty-Seventh Regiment.</i>			
Edward D. Lee, .	First Lieut.,	April 17, 1864,	Died.
Cyrus W. Goodale, .	" "	Oct. 30, 1863,	"
Pliny Wood, .	" "	May 13, 1864,	Died of wounds received at Arrowfield Church, Va.
Joseph W. Lawton, .	Second Lieut.,	Mch 14, 1862,	Killed, Newbern, N. C.
Samuel Morse, .	" "	June 3, 1864,	" Coal Harbor, Va.
Edgar H. Coombs, .	" "	" 8,	" " "
<i>Twenty-Eighth Regiment.</i>			
Richard Byrnes, .	Colonel,	June 12, 1864,	Died of wounds received June 3, 1864.
Andrew J. Lawler, .	Major,	May 18, " "	Killed, Spottsylvania, Va.
James Magner, .	Captain,	" 18, " "	" "
Charles P. Smith, .	" "	" 19, " "	Died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6.
James A. McIntyre, .	" "	" 5, " "	Killed, Wilderness, Va.
William F. Cochrane, .	Captain,	May 30, 1864,	Died of wounds received at Spottsylvania, Va., May 18.
Patrick Nolan, .	" "	Aug. 14, " "	Killed, Deep Bottom, Va.
James B. West, .	First Lieut.,	June 3, " "	" Coal Harbor, Va.
Hugh P. Boyle, .	" "	May 31, 1862,	Died from disease at Hilton Head, S. C.
William H. Flynn, .	Second Lieut.,	Sept. 1, " "	Killed, Chantilly, Va.
Nicholas J. Barrett, .	" "	" 17, " "	" Sharpsburg, Md.
Alexander Barrett, .	" "	" 1, " "	" Chantilly, Va.
Edwin J. Weller, .	" "	Dec. 13, " "	" Fredericksburg, Va.
William Holland, .	" "	" "	"
John Sullivan, .	" "	Dec. 13, 1862,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.

<i>Twenty-Ninth Regiment.</i>					
Charles Chipman, .	Major, .	June 27, 1864,	Died of wounds.		
Henry E. Hempstead, .	Chaplain, .	Dec. 21, 1862,	" " disease at Falmouth, Va.		
John B. Collingwood, .	First Lieut., .	Aug. 22, 1863,	" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.		
Ezra Ripley, .	" "	July 28, 1863,	" " " Helena, Ark.		
George W. Pope, .	" "	Aug. 5, 1864,	Died.		
Thomas A. Mayo, .	Second Lieut., .	June 27, 1862,	Killed, Gaines' Mills, Va.		
Horace A. Jenks, .	" "	" "	Dead.		
Elisha S. Holbrook, .	" "	Aug. 20, 1861,	Dead.		
<i>Thirtieth Regiment.</i>					
Daniel L. Yeaton, .	Captain, .	Nov. 28, 1862,	Died of disease.		
Eugene Kelly, .	" "	Aug. 5, 1862,	Killed, Baton Rouge, La.		
Timothy A. Crowley, .	" "	Oct. 5, 1862,	Died of disease.		
William F. Clark, .	First Lieut. Adj't.	" 21, 1864,	Killed, Cedar Creek, Va.		
George F. Whitcomb, .	" Lieut., .	" 19, " "	" " " "		
John P. Haley, .	Second Lieut., .	Sept. 19, " "	" Winchester, Va.		
<i>Thirty-First Regiment.</i>					
Eben K. Sanborn, .	Surgeon, .	April 3, 1862,	Died of disease, at Ship Island, La.		
William W. Rockwell, .	Captain, .	Dec. 3, 1863,	Died.		
F. A. Cook, .	First Lieut., .	Aug. 6, " "	Died of disease.		
<i>Thirty-Second Regiment.</i>					
George L. Prescott, .	Colonel, .	June 19, 1864,	Died of wounds, Petersburg, Va.		
Charles A. Dearborn, Jr., .	Captain, .	Dec. 13, 1862,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.		
Robert Hamilton, .	" "	July 19, 1864,	Died of wounds, received at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864.		
Nathaniel French, Jr., .	First Lieut., .	Aug. 9, 1862,	Died.		
Joseph W. Wheelwright, .	Second Lieut., .	Jan. 18, 1863,	" "		
William H. Barrows, .	" "	July 2, " "	Killed, Gettysburg, Pa.		

*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Thirty-Third Regiment.</i>			
William P. Mudge, . . .	First Lieut. Adj't.	Oct. 29, 1863,	Killed, Lookout Mountain.
Henry J. Parker, . . .	" Lieut., . . .	May 15, 1864,	"
Edgar L. Bumpus, . . .	" " . . .	" " . . .	"
Arthur C. Parker, . . .	" " . . .	" " . . .	Captured by guerrillas in Aug. 1863, probably killed.
Joseph P. Burrage, . . .	Second Lieut., . . .	Oct. 29, 1863,	Killed, Lookout Mountain.
James Hill, . . .	" " . . .	" 29, " . . .	"
Oswego Jones, . . .	" " . . .	" 29, " . . .	"
<i>Thirty-Fourth Regiment.</i>			
George D. Wells, . . .	Colonel, . . .	Oct. 13, 1864,	Killed, Stickney's Farm, Va.
Harrison W. Pratt, . . .	Major, . . .	Sept. 25, " . . .	Died of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va.
George W. Thompson, . . .	Captain, . . .	" 19, " . . .	Killed, Winchester, Va.
William B. Bacon, . . .	" " . . .	May 15, " . . .	Died.
Samuel F. Woods, . . .	First Lieut., . . .	June 26, " . . .	Died of wounds.
Albert C. Walker, . . .	" " . . .	Aug. 23, " . . .	"
James Dempsey, . . .	" " . . .	" " . . .	"
Malcolm Ammidown, . . .	Second Lieut., . . .	" " . . .	Died in hands of the enemy.
Robert W. Walker, . . .	" " . . .	May 15, 1864,	" of wounds.
<i>Thirty-Fifth Regiment.</i>			
Sidney Willard, . . .	Major, . . .	Dec. 13, 1862,	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Edward G. Park, . . .	" " . . .	Aug. 14, 1864,	Died of wounds.
Albert W. Bartlett, . . .	Captain, . . .	Sept. 17, 1862,	Killed, Antietam, Md.
Horace Niles, . . .	" " . . .	" 29, " . . .	Died of wounds received at Antietam, Md.

J. Wilson Ingell,	Captain,	Aug. 21, 1864,	Killed, Petersburg, Va.
William Palmer,	First Lieut.,	Oct. 13, 1862,	Died of wounds.
William Hill,	"	Dec. 13, "	Killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
Samuel G. Berry,	"	July 30, 1864,	" Petersburg, Va.
Charles F. Williams, Jr.,	Second Lieut.,	Sept. 22, 1862,	Died of wounds.
Massena B. Hawes,	"	July 7, 1863,	Killed by the falling of a tree upon him.
<i>Thirty-Sixth Regiment.</i>			
Christopher S. Hastings,	Captain,	Sept. 8, "	Died, Mound City Hospital, Ill.
Amos Buffum,	"	May 18, 1864,	"
S. Henry Bailey,	"	" 12, "	Killed, Spotsylvania, Va.
Otis W. Holmes,	"	June 23, "	"
P. Marion Holmes,	First Lieut.,	Nov. 16, 1863,	Died, Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Henry W. Daniels,	"	May 12, 1864,	" Spotsylvania, Va.
Frederick H. Sibley,	"	Aug. 17, 1863,	Died in hospital.
William L. Howe,	Second Lieut.,	July 7, 1863,	" at Milldale, Miss., (smallpox.)
<i>Thirty-Seventh Regiment.</i>			
Joshua J. Ellis,	Assist't Surgeon,	"	" Newport, R. I.
Franklin W. Pease,	Captain,	May 14, 1864,	" of wounds received at Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
Algernon S. Flagg,	"	" 14, "	" of wounds.
Charles S. Bardwell,	First Lieut.,	Oct. 6, "	" at Winchester, Va.
George E. Cooke,	Second Lieut.,	May 12, 1864,	Died.
Joseph Follansbee,	"	" 23, "	"
<i>Thirty-Eighth Regiment.</i>			
William L. Rodman,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 27, 1863.	Killed, Port Hudson, La.
Samuel Gault,	Captain,	April 19, "	" Bisland, Bayou Teche, La.
Julius M. Lothrop,	"	" 26, 1864,	Died of wounds received at Cane River, La.
Joseph E. Simmons,	First Lieut.,	Aug. 30, 1862,	Killed while in 18th Regiment, never joined 38th.
Frederick Holmes,	Second Lieut.,	June 14, 1863,	" Port Hudson, La.



*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Thirty-Ninth Regiment.</i>			
P. Stearns Davis, .	Colonel, .	July 11, 1864,	Killed, Petersburg, Va.
Wm. T. Spear, .	First Lieut.,	Aug. 18, "	" Reams Station, Va.
Bardlett Shaw, .	Second Lieut.,	" 30, 1862,	" while in 18th Regiment, never joined 39th.
<i>Fortieth Regiment.</i>			
George E. Marshall, .	Lieut. Colonel,	June 1, "	" Old Church, Va.
George C. Bancroft, .	First Lieut.,	" 1, "	" "
Edward Carleton, .	" "	" 3, "	" Coal Harbor, Va.
J. Arthur Fitch, .	" "	Sept. 30,	" Chapin's Farm, Va.
A. F. Webb, .	Second Lieut.,	" 7, 1863,	" at siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.
<i>Fifty-Fourth Regiment.</i>			
Robert G. Shaw, .	Colonel, .	July 18, "	" Fort Wagner, S. C.
William H. Simpkins,	Captain, .	" 18, "	" "
Cabot J. Russell, .	" "	" 18, "	" "
David Reid, .	First Lieut.,	Nov. 30, 1864,	" Charleston and Savannah Railroad.
<i>Fifty-Fifth Regiment.</i>			
William D. Crane, .	Captain, .	" 30, "	" "
Dennis H. Jones, .	First Lieut.,	Mar. 23, "	" accidentally, Yellow Bluff, Florida.
Winthrop P. Boynton,	" "	Nov. 30, "	" Charleston and Savannah Railroad.
William B. Phinney, .	Second Lieut.,	Aug. 16, 1863,	"
Leonard C. Alden, .	" "	Oct. 5, 1863,	Died of yellow fever, at Hilton Head, S. C.
Edwin R. Hill, .	First Lieut.,	Dec. 9, "	Killed, Devereux's Neck, S. C.

<i>Fifty-Sixth Regiment.</i>			
Charles E. Griswold, .	Colonel, .	May 6, 1863,	Killed, Wilderness, Va.
Wallace A. Putnam, .	Major, .	June 22, 1864,	Died of wounds at Stoughton, Mass.
John D. Priest, .	First Lieut., .	" 17, "	Killed, Petersburg, Va.
John H. Crowley, .	Second Lieut., .		" "
<i>Fifty-Seventh Regiment.</i>			
Charles L. Chandler, .	Lieut. Colonel, .	May 24, "	"
Albert Prescott, .	Major, .	July 30, "	"
Joseph W. Gird, .	Captain, .	May 26, "	"
George H. Howe, .	"	July 30, "	"
Edson T. Dresser, .	"	" 30, "	"
Samuel M. Bowman, .	First Lieut., .	" .	"
E. Dexter Cheney, .	"	" .	"
Edward I. Coe, .	Second Lieut., .	June 17, 1864,	Killed.
James M. Childs, .	"	" .	"
<i>Fifty-Eighth Regiment.</i>			
Barnabas Ewer, Jr., .	Major, .	June, 1864,	Killed.
Charles M. Upham, .	Captain, .	" "	"
Thomas McFarland, .	"	" "	"
William H. Harley, .	"	May 12, 1864,	" Spottsylvania, Va.
Clement Granet, .	First Lieut., .	July 30, "	" Petersburg Mine, Va.
F. Gilbert Ogden, .	"	May 12, "	" Spottsylvania, Va.
William H. Burbank, .	"	June 11, "	Died of wounds.
Franklin D. Hammond, .	Second Lieut., .	" .	Killed.
Samuel J. Watson, .	"	" .	Died.
John W. Fiske, .	"	Sept. 30, 1864,	Killed, Poplar Spring Church, Va.

*List of Massachusetts Officers—Continued.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Fifty-Ninth Regiment.</i>			
Jacob P. Gould, . . .	Colonel, . . .	. . .	Died of wounds received before Petersburg.
John Hodges, Jr., . . .	Lieut. Col., . . .	Aug. 3, 1864, . . .	Killed, Petersburg, Va.
Lewis E. Munroe, . . .	Captain, . . .	. . .	" "
Samuel A. Bean, . . .	" . . .	. . .	Died of wounds.
Horace M. Warren, . . .	First Lieut., . . .	. . .	" " "
George J. Morse, . . .	" . . .	. . .	Killed.
George C. Burrill, . . .	" . . .	. . .	" "
<i>First Heavy Artillery.</i>			
Seth S. Buxton, . . .	Major, . . .	Jan. 15, 1863, . . .	Died of disease.
Frank A. Rolfe, . . .	" . . .	May 19, 1864, . . .	Killed at Spotsylvania, Va.
Joseph W. Kimball, . . .	Captain, . . .	June 22, " . . .	Killed, Petersburg, Va.
Albert A. Davis, . . .	" . . .	June 21, " . . .	Died of wounds received at Nye River, Va., May 19, 1864.
William G. Thompson, . . .	" . . .	May 20, " . . .	" " " " " "
Lewis P. Caldwell, . . .	First Lieut., . . .	June 16, " . . .	" " " " " "
Edward Graham, . . .	" . . .	May 19, " . . .	Killed, Nye River, Va.
Charles Carroll, . . .	" . . .	May 30, " . . .	Died of wounds received Nye River, Va., May 19, 1864.
Howard Carroll, . . .	Second Lieut., . . .	Sept. 23, 1862, . . .	Died.
Orrin L. Farnham, . . .	" . . .	June 17, 1864, . . .	" of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.
<i>Second Heavy Artillery.</i>			
Henry T. Lawson, . . .	Major, . . .	Oct. 1, 1864, . . .	Died of yellow fever.
Dixi C. Hoyt, . . .	Asst. Surg., . . .	Nov. 1, " . . .	" " " "
Fordyce A. Dyer, . . .	First Lieut. . .	Oct. 26, " . . .	" " " "

Benjamin A. Shaw, .	First Lieut., .	July 26, 1864,	Died of typhoid fever.
<i>First Cavalry.</i>			
Lucius M. Sargent, Jr.,	Lieut. Colonel, .	Dec. 9, 1864,	Killed, Weldon Railroad, Bellfield, Va.
Nathaniel Bowditch, .	First Lieut., .	May 20, 1863,	Died of wounds.
Alton E. Phillips, .	" " .	" 4, "	" "
William W. Wardwell,	" " .	" 28, 1864,	Killed.
Elijah P. Hopkins, .	" " .	June, "	" "
<i>Second Cavalry.</i>			
Charles R. Lowell, Jr.,	Colonel, .	Oct. 21, "	Died of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va.
J. Sewall Read, .	Captain, .	Feb. 22, "	Killed.
Charles S. Eigenbrodt,	" " .	Aug. 25, "	" Halltown, Va.
Rufus W. Smith, .	" " .	Oct. 19, "	" "
Goodwin A. Stone, .	" " .	July 18, "	Died.
Charles E. Meader, .	First Lieut., .	Aug. 26, "	Killed, Halltown, Va.
William S. Wells, .	Second Lieut., .	July 26, 1863,	Died.
Edward B. Mason, .	" " .	Sept. 14, "	" at Readville, Mass.
<i>Third Cavalry.</i>			
H. A. Darivage, .	Captain, .	April 23, 1862,	Drowned in Mississippi River.
Pickering D. Allen, .	First Lieut., .	June 2, 1863,	" "
Solon A. Perkins, .	" " .	" " .	Killed.
Charles J. Batchelder,	" " .	Sept. 9, 1862,	Died at St. James Hospital, New Orleans.
Jasper A. Glidden, .	Second Lieut., .	" 19, 1864,	Killed.
John F. Poole, .	" " .	" 19, "	" "
Lyman James, .	" " .	" " .	Died.
<i>Fourth Cavalry.</i>			
Orson A. Baxter, .	First Lieut., .	" " .	Died.
John L. Penley, .	" " .	Nov. 15, 1864,	Died of yellow fever.

*List of Massachusetts Officers—Concluded.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Third Battery, L. A.</i> Caleb C. E. Mortimer, .	First Lieut., .	July 25, 1862,	Died of wounds received at Gaines' Mills, Va.
<i>Fifth Battery, L. A.</i> Peleg W. Blake, .	" . .	June 18, 1864,	Killed.
<i>Sixth Battery, L. A.</i> Charles C. Cram, .	Second Lieut., .	Oct. 11, 1863,	Died of disease.
<i>Seventh Battery, L. A.</i> George F. Critchett, .	" . .	" 30, "	Died of disease.
<i>Ninth Battery, L. A.</i> Christopher Erickson, Alexander H. Whitaker, .	First Lieut., . " . .	July 2, " " 20, "	Killed, Gettysburg, Pa. Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
<i>Tenth Battery, L. A.</i> Henry H. Granger, .	" . .	Oct. 30, 1864,	" " " " Petersburg, Va.
<i>First Sharp Shooters.</i> John Saunders, . William Berry, . Samuel G. Gilbreth, .	Captain, . First Lieut., . " . .	Sept. 17, 1862, " 17, "	Killed, Antietam, Md. " " " Petersburg, Va.
<i>Sixth Regiment.</i> Edward D. Sawtelle, .	Second Lieut., .	Jan'y 30, 1863.	" Blackwater, Va.

Robert G. Barr, . . .	Second Lieut., .	Dec. 12, 1862.	Killed, Tanner's Ford, Va.
<i>Forty-Second Regiment.</i>			
Ariel J. Cummings, . .	Surgeon, . .	. . .	Died in prison, Houston, Texas.
Benjamin F. Bartlett, .	Second Lieut., .	. . .	" " "
<i>Forty-Fourth Regiment.</i>			
Robert Ware, . . .	Surgeon, . .	April 10, 1863.	Died of disease, Newbern, N. C.
<i>Forty-Eighth Regiment.</i>			
James O'Brien, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, .	May 27, "	Killed, Port Hudson, La.
<i>Forty-Ninth Regiment.</i>			
Burton D. Demming, . .	First Lieut., .	" "	" " "
<i>Fiftieth Regiment.</i>			
Nathaniel W. French, .	Asst't Surgeon, .	April 21, "	Died of typhoid fever.
<i>Fifty-Third Regiment.</i>			
George H. Bailey, . . .	Captain, . .	May 27, "	Died of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
George F. Nutting, . .	First Lieut., .	April 18, "	Killed, Teche, La.
Alfred A. Glover, . . .	" " "	June 14, "	" Port Hudson, La.
Josiah H. Vose, . . .	" " "	June 16, "	Died of wounds received at Port Hudson, June 14.

The General Officers of the army from Massachusetts are—

Major-General	B. F. Butler.
" "	N. P. Banks.
" "	D. W. Couch, wounded.
" "	A. W. Whipple, Major of Engineers Regular Army, killed at Chancellorsville.
" "	George C. Strong, killed at Fort Wagner.
" "	J. G. Barnard, U. S. Engineer Corps.
Brev't Maj.	N. H. Miles, wounded.
Brigadier-General	H. S. Briggs, wounded.
" "	James Barnes, wounded.
" "	Rufus Saxton, Captain Regular Army.
" "	Rice, killed.
" "	Joseph B. Plummer, died of wounds.
" "	Charles Devens, wounded in two battles.
" "	George H. Gordon.
" "	A. B. Underwood, wounded.
" "	Edward A. Wild, wounded in two battles.
" "	William Dwight, wounded.
" "	Henry L. Eustis.
" "	Edward W. Hinks, wounded.
" "	Thomas G. Stevenson, killed.
" "	Joseph Hayes, wounded.
" "	George L. Andrews.
" "	Frederick W. Lander, died of wounds.
" "	Z. B. Tower, wounded.
" "	William Blaisdell, killed.
" "	Charles J. Paine, wounded.
" "	William F. Bartlett, wounded in three battles.
Brev't Brig.	Charles R. Lowell, Jr., killed.
" "	George D. Wells, killed.
" "	Horace B. Sargent, wounded.
" "	George N. Macy, wounded in two battles.
" "	William S. Tilton, wounded.
" "	N. B. McLaughlin, Captain Regular Army.
" "	G. V. Henry, Captain Regular Army.
" "	A. G. Draper.

Of this list of *thirty-five* Massachusetts General Officers, *nine* have been killed or fatally wounded in action, while *sixteen* more who have fallen in battle survive their wounds. Only *ten* have escaped injury.

REGIMENTS.	Colonels.	Lt Colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
First, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	3
Second, . . . . .	-	3	-	1	1	-	6	3	1
Seventh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
Ninth, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	4
Tenth, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	4	3
Eleventh, . . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	7	1
Twelfth, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	7	2
Thirteenth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Fifteenth, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	7	2
Sixteenth, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	4	5
Seventeenth, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Eighteenth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	4
Nineteenth, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	5	3
Twentieth, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	1	-	3	5	5
Twenty-First, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	3
Twenty-Second, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4
Twenty-Third, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Twenty-Fourth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Twenty-Fifth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
Twenty-Sixth, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-
Twenty-Seventh, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	3
Twenty-Eighth, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	6
Twenty-Ninth, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	3
Thirtieth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Thirty-First, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Thirty-Second, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Thirty-Third, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Thirty-Fourth, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	2
Thirty-Fifth, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	2
Thirty-Sixth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
Thirty-Seventh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2
Thirty-Eighth, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Thirty-Ninth, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fortieth, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Forty-Second, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Forty-Fourth, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forty-Eighth, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forty-Ninth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fiftieth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fifty-Third, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Fifty-Fourth, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Fifty-Fifth, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
Fifty-Sixth, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fifty-Seventh, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	2
Fifty-Eighth, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3
Fifty-Ninth, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-



REGIMENTS.	Colonels.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
First Heavy Artillery, .	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	2
Second " " .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
First Cavalry, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	2
Second " " . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Third " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Fourth " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Third Light Artillery, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fifth " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sixth " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seventh " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ninth " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tenth " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
First Sharpshooters, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	16	17	20	6	9	2	110	150	95

## SUMMARY.

General Officers, . . . . .	9
Colonels, . . . . .	16
Lieutenant-Colonels, . . . . .	17
Majors, . . . . .	20
Surgeons, . . . . .	6
Assistant-Surgeons, . . . . .	9
Chaplains, . . . . .	2
Captains, . . . . .	110
First Lieutenants, . . . . .	150
Second Lieutenants, . . . . .	95







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